

IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 178-

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

POST-NIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:-
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
Freight and other particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents, Colaba Estate, BOMBAY.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

For O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Aug.	CHINA	MANTUA*	7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	7,952
15th "	DELTA*	MANTUA*	7,952
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	7,952
29th "	MOREA	MANTUA*	7,952
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	7,952
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	NARKUNDA*	16,100
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA*	16,504
3rd Oct.	CHINA	MANTUA*	7,952
10th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
24th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
7th Nov.	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MANTUA*	11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	11,430
5th Dec.	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,504
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,504
19th "	DEVANHA	MOREA*	8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	NARKUNDA*	16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
16th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACE DONIA*	11,430
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOOLTAN*	20,847
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
13th "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
27th "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,100
13th "	RAWALPINDI	MANTUA*	11,430
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	11,430
27th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,504
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,504
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOREA*	8,151
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
8th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACE DONIA*	11,430
22nd "	RAWALPINDI	MOOLTAN*	20,847
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847

*Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*S.S. "China", 31st March, extra steamer at following reduced rates:-
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
"Marseilles", £ 72, £ 62, & £ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 64, and £ 52.
"Marseilles", £ 56, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1925.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA*	8,246
26th "	MADURA*	8,975

*Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Colombo for
4th Aug.	NAGPORE*	5,283	Australia with
6th "	NARKUNDA*	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUTAN*	6,686	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA*	6,613	MALWA
10th Nov.	SOUTAN*	6,686	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA*	6,613	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA*	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
20th July	BANKURA	Bombay via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
31st "	VITA	Bombay via Karachi & East & S. Africa
5th Aug.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 123

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Muroran	S. Hiral	5374	31st July	15th Aug
Tamba	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima	K. Fukuda	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sept	29th Sept

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Steerage
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	355	240	160
Kobe	800	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to:-
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE-YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Seoul	Shanghai
Buenos Aires	San Francisco	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changhai	Manila	Shanghai
Darwin	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fukuoka	New York	Shanghai
Hankow	Nagoya	Shanghai
Harbin	Osaka	Shanghai
Hongkong	Peking	Shanghai
Hongkong	Rangoon	Shanghai
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Shanghai

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 97.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Capital Authorized	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,55,338
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Muzir City.
Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist)
Bombay	Jullundur	Patna
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patna
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Lallpur	Shikot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Halsabad	Multan City	Strinagar

London Agents:

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-
R. J. KHANNA, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP..... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVED FUND..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

*FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Calcutta	Colonbo
Bahrein	Hankow	Hongkong
Bombay	Karachi	Madras
Bombay	Manila	Mosul

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 25,00,000

Paid-up Capital..... Rs. 2,00,000

Reserve Fund..... Rs. 2,00,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... Rs. 21,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.

Sir J. Legh-wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Bart., J. H. Batty, Esq., J. Bromley Martin, Esq., Emile Franquet, Esq., Capt. E. E. Sassoon, M.C.

A. J. Raymond, Esq., Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., Narottam Morari, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Companies Act III of 1887.)

Capital Subscribed..... Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up..... Rs. 30,00,000

Reserve Fund..... Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MANGLUR, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).

Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A. (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Raj. Hattia Sheth, Maganbhai P. Haribhatt (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskar (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).

Magani H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).

Raoji Raghunath Shivgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subba, Baroda State).

Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Bar. Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

*FIXED DEPOSITS:

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

O. E. HANDLIS, General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over Rs. 3,00,000

Claims Paid Exceed Rs. 4,25,000

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND Portland Cements

ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.**

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUS-
TRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Lazmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS
(one for first, another for second
and a third for third class passengers) will
run between Victoria Terminus and Poona
on 4th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 22nd and
25th August, 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 19th,
23rd and 26th September, and on 3rd, 7th
and 10th October, 1925, for Poona Races.
For full particulars, see poster notice
at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Supdt.
Bombay, 13th July, 1925.
C28687.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the
CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1925 have
this day been DISSOLVED.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 27th July, 1925.
23787.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 1st to
10th August, 1925, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NENNEY SHIVJEE & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1925.
23785.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

VARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris
Exhibition, 1906.
VARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian
Industrial Exhibitions, 1896, 1909, 1901 and
1914.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public
Works Departments.

State Railways and
All large contractors throughout
India, the East and other
Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
19785.

NOTICE

WANTED for the Diploma Classes in
the College, a well-qualified GUA-
RANTEE of an Indian University or one
with similar qualifications as Instructor in
the following subjects.

Surveying, Elementary Applied Mecha-
nics, Elementary Mathematics, including
Trigonometry and Mensuration,
Sanitation etc.

an applying state age, caste, place of
birth, where educated, University degrees
and classes and years of passing.

Testimonials covering the last three
years from Heads of Institutions or Em-
ployers regarding qualifications, Character
and fitness for the post should be
submitted.

Applications will be on the scale Rs. 150.10-190
probation for the first year, with the
vident Fund basis in lieu of pension
with an agreement for a period of 5
years to be terminated at 6 months notice
either party.

Applications to be submitted before the
1st August 1925.

PRINCIPAL.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 25 July, 1925.
23774.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

presents

A Warner Bros. Classic of the
Screen.

'CONDUCTOR 1492'

starring

JOHNNY HINES

A HILARIOUS FARCE-COMEDY

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING

THE MECCA OF TENNIS

"SUZANNE"—THE MAGNET.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE FRENCH GRAND
NATIONAL.

Showing all this week at 6, 8 and

10 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED

"SHREE"

BY Mr. N. G. KAMATNURKAR

(under Public Patronage)

LALITKALADARSHA

SANGIT MANDALI

WEDNESDAY, 29th July 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)

VIDYAHARAN

Booking at the theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. and
3 to 8 p. m.

Manager.

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAKSADHARMA PREM

RANG BODHECHU
NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on

Wednesday 29th July 8-30 P. M.

MANAPMAN

at the

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

On account of unavoidable circumstances
Mr. Rajaram Motarji will not take
part of "Ashwin Shet" on Saturday the
1st August 1925 as already announced.

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Under kind instructions from the
Superintendent Ammunition Factory
Kilkee, the undersigned will receive offers
in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thou-
sand cwt. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure
brass. Intending purchasers may
offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent
by registered post so as to reach the under-
signed at 1 p. m. on or before Wednesday
the 29th July-1925 or may be delivered
personally to the undersigned on or before
that date; every offer must be accompanied
by a deposit of five per cent, the balance
must be paid immediately after the offer
accepted. Intending purchasers will have
make a declaration that he or they will not
make or deal in the said brass scrap within
the limits of the Poona City and Poona
and Kilkee Cantonnments. Samples can be
obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

Govt. Auctioneers,

24, Main Street, Camp Poona.

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE

Avoid losses, succeed in speculations and
make your business prosperous and lucra-
tive by wearing our DHANADA TALIS-
MAN. Price Rs. 5. Proprietor KLINNA
NILAYA Arkandaballur Post South
India.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING CEREMONY THIS EVENING AT 7 P. M. (S. T.)

Under the immediate presence of
Distinguished Citizens of Bombay.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE

NEAR CHARNI ROAD

When

SUVARNA

Excellent Picture on Hindu-Moslem Unity, from Moghul history

(PRODUCED BY THE LAXMI PICTURES, BOMBAY)

will be shown.

(THE CINEMA WILL BE OPEN FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC
FROM TO-MORROW.)

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

To-day, 3-30 5-30, 7, 8-45

& 10-30 P. M.

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.

Only for one day on account of Hindus Nag Panchami spe-
cial only on Sunday.

SHREE KRISHNA LILA

DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN DAY.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 28.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Hothal Padamani:

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING.

SEE A DARING YOUNG LADY.

IMPERIAL

continues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR'S SOCIAL PICTURE

"KULIN-KANTA"

a photo-play full of thrills

Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS:—

on Saturday, Sunday and

Holidays at 3 P. M.

IMPERIAL

NEXT SATURDAY

SANSONIA

IN

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHTS

DON'T MISS

GLOBE.

where the maximum alone was below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has
had 1.19" of rain, Saugor 0.90" Hosh-
angabad 6.40", Khandwa 3.04", Akola
0.62", Amravati 0.59", Nagpur 0.44",
Chanda 0.44", Raipur 2.80". Skies are
heavily clouded and the air is generally
damp than usual. Day temperature was
below normal except in the western dis-
tricts; night temperature was almost as
usual throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.59" of
rain, Ratnagiri 0.38" and Marmagao 0.23".
Skies are moderately to heavily clouded
and moisture in the air is as usual. Tem-
perature remained almost normal and
attained at Bombay a maximum value of
84.9deg. 1deg. above normal and a mini-
mum value of 77.0deg. (1deg. below nor-
mal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—
Belgaum has had 0.73" of rain, Auranga-
bad 0.10", Nizamabad 0.80" and Hyderabad
0.34". Skies are moderately clouded over
the central parts of the division and heav-
ily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly
normal. Temperature was almost as usual
in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from
the Bay lies today over the Central Pro-
vinces. It has stimulated the activity of
the monsoon and has caused fairly wide-
spread and locally heavy rain in the cen-
tral parts of the country. Rainfall has
been nearly general in the west United
Provinces, Central India West, the Cen-
tral Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad
and Malabar, and local in the east Unit-
ed Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, and on
the north Madras coast. A few falls have
also occurred in the Punjab and the
Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts be-
sides those already mentioned, are Mangal-
ore 0.21", Calicut 0.85", Cochin 0.13",
Trivandrum 0.28" and Masulipatam 0.34".
Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is
probable in Rajputana.

Daily Weather telegram for the 27th
July, 1925, issued from Simla.

The depression from deltaic Bengal now
lies over Orissa. It is causing an in-
crease of rainfall in its neighbourhood as
well as in the Deccan and the Central Pro-
vinces. Rainfall has been nearly general
in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur,
the west United Provinces, the Central
Provinces, Malabar and on the north Mad-
ras coast and local in Bengal, Bihar, the
east United Provinces, the east Punjab,
east Rajputana, Central India, the Kon-
kan, Hyderabad, Coorg and the Madras
Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in
Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Pro-
vince, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in
the Bombay Report were:—Taqur, Bas-
sein, Alkhab one and a half inches; Ran-
gon one; Bhano two; Dibrugarh three;
Sibsagar one; Silchar, Cherrapunji three;
Midnapore, Cuttack, Angul one and a half;
Sambalpur, Chaibasa two; Ranchi, Dal-
tonganj one; Chakrata one; Panchmarhi
one; Hanamkonda four; Cocanada three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON
TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				
	24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.19	0.70	0.51	0.75	
Punjab—					
Multan	0.02	0.93	2.21	1.38	7.26
Rawalpindi	16.38	8.06	7.32	34.77	
Lahore	7.94	6.09	1.39	19.62	
Hissar	7.90	5.01	2.80	14.47	
Amritsar	34.21	6.06	1.98	30.41	
Delhi	0.03	13.70	9.87	43.83	26.94
United Provinces—					
Agra	0.66	25.92	0.85	16.37	20.90
Mainpuri	17.39	9.08	8.30	27.07	
Jhansi	0.16	27.04	8.08	39.17	
Cawnpore	0.03	19.28	13.04	44.24	35.92
Allahabad	0.13	31.00	15.04	16.06	30.08
Sind—					
Jacobabad	1.39	1.04	0.35	3.68	
Karachi	0.01	1.67	3.55	1.83	7.50
Rajputana-Bikaner	6.76	4.49	1.68	11.74	
Ajmer	0.71	6.46	8.13	1.67	20.05
Jaipur	0.63	9.00	0.41	0.41	24.21
Kotah	0.07	16.59	11.03	4.56	28.23
Mount Abu	0.46	21.66	23.00	1.99	60.78
Kathiawar—					
Bar	2.65	7.82	5.17	14.30	
Dwarca	0.01	14.16	10.08	3.48	18.80
Venaval	7.22	14.41	7.19	26.29	
Rajkot	12.99	10.06	2.93	21.20	
Bhavnagar Para	0.03	19.47	33.85	4.38	40.97
Gujarat—					
Surat	0.29	19.13	14.70	4.43	28.33
Deesa	8.80	10.20	1.40	24.70	
Central India West—					
Neemuch	0.74	11.67	12.42	0.75	29.19
Indore	0.30	8.66	14.82	0.10	33.12
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore	1.19	33.16	23.12	10.04	55.11
Saugor	0.90	26.28	18.90	7.28	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.40	22.83	19.94	2.80	48.83
Khandwa	3.04	10.63	13.47	2.94	29.63
Akola	0.62	8.42	13.94	5.52	31.33
Amravati	0.69	12.71	14.00	2.19	33.05
Nagpur	0.14	19.78	21.00	1.82	48.97
Chanda	0.44	17.07	22.08	5.06	51.90
Raipur	2.80	32.56	22.17	10.39	60.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.59	35.84	11.21	5.37	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.36	21.18	59.09	17.41	69.95
Mormugao	0.23	50.90	35.31	7.41	91.95
Karwar	0.10	78.04	11.20	7.10	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malgosha	0.06	6.90	8.77	1.84	22.23
Ahmednagar	6.46	8.29	2.83	22.33	
Poona	0.08	6.42	11.10	4.73	27.11
Sholapur	0.01	4.93	8.65	3.72	28.43
Bijapur	0.08	6.00	4.60	1.40	29.90
Belgaum	0.73	27.78	24.79	4.99	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.10	6.94	11.30	5.42	27.53
Nizamabad Indus	0.80	11.82	14.71	2.90	40.08
Hyderabad	0.34	0.30	10.02	6.22	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.21	18.27	11.09	10.19	125.65
Calicut	0.89	70.16	1.81	9.10	117.18
Cochin	0.13	37.80	49.02	11.77	114.51
Trivandrum	0.23	12.26	20.21	7.95	64.51
Ceylon-Colombo	0.90	13.41	12.08	0.73	34.10
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—					
Bellary	0.51	10.22	10.41	0.19	41.59
Bellary	0.01	0.30	3.00	3.30	20.01
Cuddapah	8.42	6.43	1.01	31.23	
Madras	3.50	5.40	1.90	50.74	
Bangalore	4.38	6.09	1.73	36.37	
Coimbatore	3.12	3.00	0.12	22.29	
Trichinopoly	4.40	2.80	1.60	33.18	
Nagapattinam	0.06	1.04	2.92	1.94	54.98

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 28.
S S Dalgona, Diamond Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.
S S City of Adelaide, Hay, Calcutta.
S S Jalapay, Pondicherry.
S S Argon, Haru, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 28.
Steamer Hamburg Maru, for Kobe.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

11 Karagola 3647, Durban, 22/7 M M & Co.
11 Karapara 3722 Durban, 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 7/8 L. Triestino
17 Arabian Prince 3551 Phil 22/7 J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reva 2885 Madras 24/7 Grahams.
2 Asor 2786, Rangoon 2/8 S S N. Coy.
4 Vita 1955, Busrah 31/7 M M & Co.
7 Morocco 3190 Dunkirk 5/8 M M & Co.
8 Gandara 3190 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Nagpore 3226 Japan, 4/8 M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Busrah 29/7 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3118 N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 28.
A further small advance of 14 to 16 points in New York futures has been reported to day. The market advanced on continued short covering and Commission Houses buying owing to continued drought and no rains in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 23 points higher.
Messrs. Unnigar and Veangars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th instant as under:—
"General feeling is bullish. Drought continues."

From recent cables to hand it seems as if the continued unfavourable weather conditions in Texas and Oklahoma may carry the advance further. On the other hand, the coal dead-lock and the fears of a general strike by miners is a factor which may easily work against the market, and should a smart decline materialise as an outcome of this factor we would feel inclined to recommend purchases.

In sympathy with a further slight advance being reported in New York futures the marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 461/- and gradually advanced to Rs. 462 1/2 on scattered buying. On general selling the market closed easy at Rs. 460/- at 4 p.m. Broach May opened at Rs. 432 1/2 and going down by half a rupee advanced gradually to Rs. 435/- on Commission Houses and Exporters buying. The market then gradually gave way to Rs. 432 on Bazar operators selling on Liverpool opening quotations being lower than expected and closed at Rs. 432 1/2 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 432/- and closed quiet at Rs. 429 1/2 at 6.30 p.m. on Commission Houses and Exporters selling.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 410 1/2 and steadily advanced to Rs. 415 1/2 on free buying by Commission Houses and Exporters. On Shroffs selling the market eased to Rs. 413/- and closed at Rs. 413 1/2 at 4 p.m. Broach January was quoted at Rs. 366/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand from Exporters and mills was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28, 6.30 p.m.
Fully Good Broach April/May 429 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. 438
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan 363
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan 403

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Superfine 426; Fine 416; F. Good 391; Good 376.
M. G. Kadi/Virangam: Superfine 474
Fine 464; F. Good 454; Good 444.
M. G. Dholleria: Superfine 469; Fine 459; F. Good 449; Good 439.
M. G. Punjab/American: Superfine 509; Fine 499; F. Good 489; Good 479.
M. G. Broach: Superfine 494; Fine 484; F. Good 474; Good 464.
M. G. Southern: F. Good 445; Good 435; F. G. Fair 425.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 28.
Fully Good Broach April/May 432
Fully Good Broach July/Aug 460
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan 366
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan 413

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.
Bengal Superfine M.G. 395/400
Bengal Fine M.G. 375/380
Bengal F.G. M.G. 355/360
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G. 375/380
Punjab/American M.G. 450/460
Wardha-Hingda Fine M.G. 410/420
Nagpur Fine M.G. 415/425
Yeomla Fine M.G. 400/410
Pulgaon Fine M.G. 415/420
Dhamangaon Fine M.G. 395/405
Amraoti Fine M.G. 380/390
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G. 370/380
Mulkapur Fine M.G. 370/380
Kandesh Fine M.G. 355/360
Khandesh F.G.M.G. 400
Broach Fine M.G. 470
Broach Fully Good M.G. 460
Muthia Fine M.G. 450/5
Dharwar S. G. 450/5
Coimbatore M. G. 450/5
Western M. G. 415/425
Western H.G. 435/45
Miraj M.G. 485/50
Cambodia M. G. 485/50

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th July 1925:—

Cotton	3271 Bales.
Wheat	2763 Cwts.
Linseed	2626 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1212 "
Gingellyseed	2548 "
Poppyseed	245 "
Groundnuts	3180 "
Castorseed	2971 "
Rice	1002 "
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	9560 "
Gram	444 "
Masoor	467 "
Nil.	Nil.
Barley	742 "
Coal	143 Tons.

BREU & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September	This year	Last year
Bhandesh	168	292,681	340,183	
Central India	73	339,729	201,908	
Barsi and Nagar	331	206,153	205,050	
Hyderabad-Gaonral	2	97,059	104,038	
Barar	212	664,796	646,748	
Central Provinces	-	255,398	268,389	
Total Oomras	784	1,755,816	1,866,314	

Dholera	251	111,720	183,648
N.W. Provinces	100	310,929	122,629
Rajputana	-	80,311	89,749
Sindh-Punjab	-	362,023	308,443
Coimbatore & Dharwar	954	481,700	307,772
Western-Northern	1,155	105,829	87,779
Coimbatore	-	1,658	1,983
Tinnevely and Cambodia	1	34,639	27,884
Persian	26	5,656	8,990
American	-	2,649	2
Egyptian and African	-	63,835	66,345
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	-	3,495	826
Total	3,271	35,47,299	32,56,042

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd July	This year	Last year
Europe	-	1,185	666,529	1,072,937
Japan & China	-	5,890	1,924,928	1,486,161
Coast Ports	-	-	30,830	50,425
Upcountry by Rail	-	-	15,096	20,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	-	-	33,269	6,854
Total	-	7,035	2,670,562	2,637,024

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mumbai, received on Tuesday, the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—
"General feeling bullish Drought continues."
Messrs. Ratilal and Co., other New York friends cable as under:—
"Texas, Oklahoma situation becoming alarming daily. Expect higher prices."

COTTON.

Total Days Sales at Liverpool 9,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. sales 100.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ntl. Mid. American Spot Universal Standard more inquiry 1413.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellariadis 3280.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
October 25.33
January 24.89
March 25.19
New York Noon Call.
October 25.34
January 24.89
March 25.19
New Orleans 10 a.m.
October 24.82
January 24.92

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 27.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
July 13.82 + 15
October 13.33 + 17
December 13.20 + 16
January 13.23 + 18
March 13.25 + 16
May 13.31 + 17

LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

Future Delivery Prices:—
July 13.78 + 01
Oct unchanged 13.33
Jan unchanged 13.27
March 13.41 + 02
May 13.37 + 01
Egyptians 30.65
Nov 24.60 — 10
London 27th July
Cuban Sugar 19 1/2
Exchange on Athens 30750
Exchange on Belgium 10605.

EGYPTIAN.

November 24.80 + 15
January 23.65 + 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 27.
July 13.78 + 11
August 13.58 + 14
September 13.39 + 14
October 13.33 + 17
November 13.25 + 21
December 13.25 + 21
January 13.27 + 23
February 13.32 + 23
March 13.32 + 23
April 13.36 + 23
May 13.33 + 23
June 13.32 + 23
July 13.32 + 23
Tone—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, July 27.
July 30.65 + 20
August 27.50 unchgd.
September 27.50 unchgd.
October 26.50 unchgd.

November	24.70 + 05
December	24.20 + 05
January	23.55 + 05
February	23.50 + 05
March	23.30 + 05
April	23.25 + 05
May	23.20 + 05
June	23.15 + 05
July	23.10 + 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 27.
Scinde, "Good" 9.95.
Scinde, "Fully Good" 10.35.
Scinde, "Fine" 10.75.
Bengal, "Good" 10.05.
Bengal, "Fully Good" 10.45.
Bengal, "Fine" 10.85.
Oomra, "Good" 10.75.
Oomra, "Fully Good" 11.15.
Oomra, "Fine" 11.55.
Broach, "Good" 11.50.
Broach, "Fully Good" 11.90.
Broach, "Fine" 12.30.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

COTTON.
New York, July 27.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000.
Futures at New York.
October 25.36 + 11
January 24.94 + 14
March 25.23 + 13
May 25.46 + 10
Spot Cotton at New York 25.90 + 15.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.30 + 05.
Futures at New Orleans.
October 24.81 + 03
January 24.98 + 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 30.
Demand Bills 48.537.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mtned 60 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
New York, July 27.
FUTURES AT NEW YORK.
October 25.36 + 11
January 24.94 + 14
March 25.23 + 13
May 25.46 + 10

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS.

G. O. C. LIVERPOOL, July 27.
July 13.78 + 11
October 13.33 + 17
January 13.27 + 22
March 13.32 + 23

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 28.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 10
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 3
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100 1
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 5
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 12
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 13
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 9
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 9
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 15
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 10
5 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) date 1935	109 8
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	76 0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76 0
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930	100 4
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	100 8

Tone of Market—Firm with buyers.

SHARES.

London, July 27.
Hongkong Bank 136
Chartered Bank 19 3/4
National Bank 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank 9 3/4
Eastern Bank 6 1/16

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 28.

There is still a feeling of nervousness and anxiety in the Bazar due to various rumours spread by interested parties; The prices are, however, tottering and yet the investors are hesitating because there is nothing in the Bazar to prevent the bears from offering shares and depressing the market.
The market was weak, throughout the session but at the close it was steady to firm with a good undertone.

LOCAL BANKS.

Bombay July 28.
Bank of India - 50 3 70 4
Baroda - 50 4 72
Central Co-operative - 50 7 50 8
Central - 23 1 23 4
Eastern - 5 5 p.c. 70
Imperial - 125 10 363 12
Union - 72 - 3 7

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement
Central India Mining - 10 4.8y 27 8
Indian Cement O. - 350 - 30
Katal Cement O. - 100 - 37.8
Katal Cement D. - 40 - 80
Punjab Cement O. - 10 - 2
Shivrajpur - 10 8-0 46

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantel
Amritsar Patis
Central Provinces
Dhond Baramati
Guzerat
Hosharpur Doab
Larkana
Mandora Ebon
Machra Jammer
Sara Sirajpur
Sialkot Narawal
Sind Light
Tapi Valley
Upper Sind Light
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. - 250 - 38 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P. - 250 - 182 8

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown - 100 - 130
Bengal Steam Navigation Co. - 75 - 20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. - 125 12.8 360
B. Burma T. Corporation New - 50 5 90
Burma Corporation - 100 0.6 9.2
Bombay Lighthouse - 80 4.12 40
British Burma Petroleum - 100 - 4.5
Indo-Burma Petroleum - 100 25p.c. 225
Jost Engineering - 50 7.8 90
Machra - 100 30 p.c. 337.8
New Union Flour Mills - 100 35
Port Canning - 1,000 60 650
Sardar Carbonic Gas - 100 - 80
Tata Iron and Steel - 100 6p.c. 87.8
Tata Iron and Steel - 100 - 26.8
Tata Iron and Steel - 30 - 67.8
O. - 75 - 15
Thacker - 50 - 200
Telephone - 50 1 22

Scindia Steam	30	-	6-10
ELBOTTIG	-	-	-
UNDEERTAKINGS	-	-	-
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	85
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	-	495
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	-	825
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94.8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	69.4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	30	813 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Sarat Electricity	100	-	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	-	365
Tata Power P.	1,000	-	510

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar - 500 - 475
Fort - 475 - 200
Harvey & Salapathy - 500 90.33 1000
Indian Cotton - 125 20 195
Mannad Manufacturing - 250 - 250
New Bear - 500 80 770
New East India - 1,000 - 2500
New Mofussil P. - 400 40 660
New Prince of Wales - 500 61 850
Volkart U. P. - 500 50 660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown - 100 - 130
Bengal Steam Navigation Co. - 75 - 20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. - 125 12.8 360
B. Burma T. Corporation New - 50 5 90
Burma Corporation - 100 0.6 9.2
Bombay Lighthouse - 80 4.12 40
British Burma Petroleum - 100 - 4.5
Indo-Burma Petroleum - 100 25p.c. 225
Jost Engineering - 50 7.8 90
Machra - 100 30 p.c. 337.8
New Union Flour Mills - 100 35
Port Canning - 1,000 60 650
Sardar Carbonic Gas - 100 - 80
Tata Iron and Steel - 100 6p.c. 87.8
Tata Iron and Steel - 100 - 26.8
Tata Iron and Steel - 30 - 67.8
O. - 75 - 15
Thacker - 50 - 200
Telephone - 50 1 22

COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life - 50 22.8 420
Jupiter - 15 - 4.8
New India - 25 1.0 13.4
Oriental Life - 50 30 p.c. 600
Vulcan - 10 6 ans 2

Ahmedabad Advance.

Alliance - 100 - 60
Apollo - 50 - 10.8
Assur Virjee - 100 - 10
Bharat Manji - 200 30 300
Bombay Cotton O. - 500 15 400
Bombay Cotton P. - 10 5 p.c. 5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc. - 250 50 801.4
Bombay Industrial - 100 - 15
Bombay Woollen - 100 - 70
Bradbury P. - 250 10 375
Bradbury P. - 250 7 p.c. 200
Broach Fine Counts - 250 - 35
Century - 100 20y 341.4
Central India O. - 100 16 452.8
Central P. - 50 5 p.c. 405
Ceylon - 100 - 45
Colaba Land & Mill - 100 7.8y 100
Coorla - 100 7 145
Crescent - 100 6 200
Currimbhoy - 250 - 355
Dawn - 500 40 595
Diamond O. - 100 - 11
E. D. Sassoon United O. - 10 - 1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabany - 250 15y 300
Edward Sassoon - 200 - 29.8
Elphinstone O. - 500 - 350
Emperor Edward - 250 25 810
Finlay - 100 20 132.8
Framjee Petit - 1,000 - 750
Globe - 100 47.8
Gokak - 100 7 103.12
Gold Mohur - 100 - 18
Hindustan - 1,000 100 960
Indian Bleaching, etc. - 100 10 210
Indian Manufacturing - 1,000 20 400
Indore-Malwa United - 100 10 388.12
Indian Woollen - 50 - 10
Jamshed O. - 250 - 70
Kastoorchand - 500 - 96.4
Khandesh - 1,000 200 2200
Khatia Makandjee - 100 6 67.8
Kilachand - 25 - 5
Kohinoor - 500 - 1050
Lakshmi Cotton - 1,000 350 4700
Madhorao Scindia - 100 - 35
Madhorao Dharasani - 100 - 135
Madras United - 250 15 600
Manekjee Petit - 1,000 100 2400
Mathradas - 100 - 160
Meyer Sassoon - 500 - 110
Monyjee Goudas - 1,000 60 2300
Model Mills, Nagpur - 250 - 50
Mysoor - 50 5 110
New City o Bombay - 100 10 215
New Great Eastern - 200 10y 230
Osmanshahi (100) - 25 - 67
Pearl - 250 12 440
Phoenix - 100 15 435
Planet - 100 - 20
Premier - 100 - 62.8
Sassoon Cotton - 100 - 30
Sassoon Silk - 500 - 560
Sholapur - 1,000 1000 9300
Simplex - 250 - 108.12
Sir Shapurji Broacha - 100 - 72.8
Standard - 500 100 1375
Swadeshi - 100 18 445
Swadeshi - 100 15 5
Tata Mill O. - 500 50 75
Vishnu Cotton O. - 500 90 1700
Vishnu P. - 500 35 510
Western India Spg. - 1,000 100 560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad Advance - 500 - 395
Bombay Cotton - 800 802.8 792.8 801.4
Bombay Dyeing - 800 802.8 792.8 801.4
Century - 337.8 341.6 336 341.4
Central India - 452.8 452.8 450 452.8
Colaba Land - 202 202.8 200 200
Crescent - 202 202.8 200 200
Edward Sassoon - 202.8 810 800 810
Fazulbhoy - 202.8 810 800 810
Finlay - 100 - 132.8
Globe - 100 - 47.8
Gokak - 100 - 103.12
Indian Bleaching - 100 - 210
Indore-Malwa - 387.8 388.12 386.4 388.12
Kohinoor - 500 - 1050
Madhorao - 100 - 35
Madhorao Dharasani - 100 - 135
Madras United - 250 15 600
Manekjee Petit - 1,000 100 2400
Mathradas - 100 - 160
Meyer Sassoon - 500 - 110
Monyjee Goudas - 1,000 60 2300
Model Mills, Nagpur - 250 - 50
Mysoor - 50 5 110
New City o Bombay - 100 10 215
New Great Eastern - 200 10y 230
Osmanshahi (100) - 25 - 67
Pearl - 250 12 440
Phoenix - 100 15 435
Planet - 100 - 20
Premier - 100 - 62.8
Sassoon Cotton - 100 - 30
Sassoon Silk - 500 - 560
Sholapur - 1,000 1000 9300
Simplex - 250 - 108.12
Sir Shapurji Broacha - 100 - 72.8
Standard - 500 100 1375
Swadeshi - 100 18 445
Swadeshi - 100 15 5
Tata Mill O. - 500 50 75
Vishnu Cotton O. - 500 90 1700
Vishnu P. - 500 35 510
Western India Spg. - 1,000 100 560

WHEAT.

London, July 27.
Barletta Russo-63 1/2 lbs. 62 1/2 lbs.
56/9 July/August sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe-64 lbs. 63 1/2 lbs.
58/6 July/August sellers.
Tone—Firm but quiet.
Australiant 56/6 June/July Buyers
Quiet but steady.
Choice White Karachi 57 June/July
Quoted firm.
Tone—Cargo New South Wales 56/6

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

R. A. WIN AGAIN.

In a second division fixture decided on the Co-operation on Tuesday evening the R. A. beat the Colaba United by 3 goals to one. It was not a very exciting game and the standard of football was not of the highest. The first half was fairly even, the ball travelling up and down incessantly. Lack of dash on the part of the United resulted in their being one goal in arrears at half time. Although undoubtedly fast and clever they indulged in too much gallery play to be at all effective before goal. The gunners asserted themselves in this half and scored two more goals within a minute. Then the Colaba United scored their only goal, the match ending in a win for the gunners.

R. A. "B":—Lawrence; Massey and Addison; Bould, Babbage and Daniels; Acomb, Smith, Mason, Bell and Lighthorn. Colaba United:—Kaluji; Gani and Balanga; Ramchander, Mohmod, and Adam; Pandu, Ramji, Vishwanath, Dadu and Krishna.

Referee: F. W. Thornback Esq.

STEWARDS CUP RESULT.

LONDON, July 28. The Stewards Cup has resulted as follows:—

DEFIANCE 1
SUNSTONE 2
PURPLE SHADE 3—
Reuter.

Following is the starting prize:—
20 to 1 against Defiance 20 to 1 against Sunstone and 100 to 9 against Purple Shade.

Twenty-four ran.
Won by three-quarters. Half length separated second and third.

Compiler was ridden by Brennan. Sun Stone by Weston, Phalaros by Ithavites, Dalmagary by H. Beasley, Discovered by Melachian Junior, Capture Him by Lane, Burrows by L. Brown, Mademoiselle "M" by Berry and Hapny Climax by Alf. rd.

Omits:—Beresford, Arausio and Sir Kenneth.—Reuter's Special.
Compiler led from Perhaps So, Happy Climax, Dalmagary, Princes, Defiance, Purple Shade and Sun Stone for about half when Defiance headed Compiler, the latter being pursued by Dalmagary, Happy Climax, Purple Shade, Sun Stone, Thistle Bud and Stonelover. At quarter mile from home, Dalmagary, the favourite at 9/1, was beaten and Compiler was hampered. Defiance stalled off the challenges of Sun Stone and Purple Shade, and won comfortably Thistle Bud was fourth and Compiler fifth.

Time was one minute fifteen and three-fifths seconds.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 27. The following are to-day's closing scores in the county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Rain interfered everywhere.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Leeds.—Yorkshire 258 for 6 and declared. (Sutcliffe 235). Middlesex 123 for 4.

Glamorgan vs. Northamptonshire at Cardiff.—Northamptonshire 124. Glamorgan 108; Northants (second innings) 132 for seven. (W. Timms 62).

Hampshire vs. Worcestershire at Bournemouth:—Worcester 277, Hampshire 195 for five. (Mead 105, not out).

Derbyshire vs. Notts at Ilkeston:—Notts

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386 for five. (Walker 81 not out).

There was no play in other county matches.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 28. The following is the result of the county cricket match that began on Saturday:—Glamorgan vs. Northamptonshire: Northamptonshire won by 106 runs. Northamptonshire: 124 and 154. (Spencer seven for 33). Glamorgan 108 and 64. (Jupp eight for 18).

The match between Derbyshire and Nottingham was abandoned owing to rain and ended in a draw.
Notts 386 for five wickets and declared. Derby 45 for two.—Reuter's Special.

"BATTLING" SIKI.

ESCAPES FROM HOSPITAL.

NEW YORK, July 28. Despite the wounds "Battling" Siki has escaped from the hospital clad in the pyjamas and disappeared in a taxi-cab.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION BY COMPARTMENTS.

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has so interpreted the Regulations of the University regarding examination by compartments that the exemptions earned at any Examination are valid only for the next Examination immediately following and will be forfeited if not availed of at the next Examination; and, though the new interpretation was published only on the 8th inst., it is to be strictly enforced from the academic year 1925-26.

A number of letters have been addressed to us by students adversely affected by the new rule pointing out the hardship suddenly inflicted upon them. They also appeal to the Syndicate or the Senate to reconsider the matter, or, if the new rule must remain, to give the students concerned at least one year's notice.

OUR FOOT PATHS.

The Secretary Western India Automobile Association writes:—

Why in the name of public safety is it that the Bombay pedestrian still prefers the road to the footpaths to the distraction of motorist? He is not supposed to be there any more than the motorist is supposed to use the footpath for his car, but all the same he saunters heedlessly along and knock him down if you dare. Having eyes he sees not the swiftly approaching limousine and having ears hears not the frantic trumpetings of warning. There seems little doubt, however, that the paths provided are not such as to encourage their use. Obstructions abound in the form of recumbent sleeping figures, cattle ruminating the merchandise of itinerant vendors and beyond this on some thoroughfares the surface of the road is better than that of the sidewalk. In this last case of surface just as the motor car driver considers his tyres and picks his way so the pedestrian has his tyres to think of, represented often by his bare feet.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVERSION LOAN.

The approximate figures of applications for the conversion loan during period from the 13th to 25th July 1925 inclusive are as follows:—

Conversion into 5 per cent. loan 1945-55: 1925 Bonds Rs. 86,08,000; 1926 Bonds Rs. 9,20,18,000; 1927 Bonds 3,79,20,000; 1927 Bonds, Rs. 3,79,20,000; 1928 Bonds Rs. 1,86,65,000, total Rs. 15,72,40,000.

Conversion into 5 per cent. bonds 1935, 1925 Bonds Rs. 33,03,000; 1926 Bonds Rs. 2,82,14,000, total Rs. 3,16,07,000. Grand total of conversions, Rs. 18,88,47,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In the share market in jutes consequent upon a rise in hessians the market was stronger to-day with more support from bull operators and though the feeling was comparatively moderate in extent, buyers of particular stocks were obliged to come to sellers terms to execute their orders. Teas were entirely neglected. In miscellaneous nothing of importance took place to call for any special comment. Government securities were in good demand at full rates.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 Rs. 100 1/2, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/10, do 1930 104/10, do 1931 105/4, do 1932 106/10.

Jutes:—Albion 483, Auckland 283, Budge Budge 457, Champdany 194, Cheviot 265/8, Clive 43/14, Craig 6/7, Dalhousie 433/8, do pref 109, Empire 55/8, Fort William 400, Howrah 44/2, Kamarhaty 63/8, Kankarabari 500, Lansdowne 325, Lawrence 643, do pref 114, National 30/14, Northbrook 58, Nudda 50, Orient 208, Presidency 8/7, Reliance pref 109, Standard 462/8 Union 634.

Coals:—Banojarah 9, Borra 17/4, Burrakur pref 102/8, Deoli 18/8, East Indian 26/4, Equitable 13/12, Gopalsbuck 8, Katras Jheriah 85/9, Minto 15/8, Standard 50.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. ord. 134, Indian Wood Products 9/8, Midnapore Zemindary 120, Champaran Sugar old 10/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.

B. C. RATE.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D Fros. 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fros. 810.
Bank's buying D D Fros. 795.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 212.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES.

London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4
London—Paris Fros. 102 1/2.
London—Switzerland Fros. 25.00.
London—Brussels Fros. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 132.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.

Steady but dull market.

London, July 27.
Tele. Transfers 1/61/8 steady.
Bar Gold 44-4-10 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 steady.

London, July 27.
Rentes 3 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little bear covering.—Very small offering steady.
Entered day 6-day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.
Stockholm 18.08.
Christiania 29.41.
Amsterdam 12.10.
Switzerland 25.01.

The Bombay Mails of 11th July were delivered in London on 27th inst.

London, July 27.
Exchange on London in Paris 10.274

Exchange on London in Germany 2,039 7/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 13.240.

New York, July 27.
Demand Bills 48.537.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 28.
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 5/16
Fes. Demand 747
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 157
Shanghai 212
Japan 112
Singapore 157 1/4
Tone:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 28.

Three months 4 1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent

MONEY

Call 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

One month 1 1/2 per cent.

Three months 1 1/2 per cent.

Six months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16.

Discount Ind'ian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 9/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/2.

Rentes 5 per cent. 15 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/5/0.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/5/6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/6.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/3.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72/1.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/1.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/15.

London, July 27.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1/2.

Silver ready s. 32/1.

Silver forward d. 32/1.

TONE OF SILVER.

Quiet.—Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Speculators bought cash and sold forward. Tone of market:—Cash weak and forward not over-strong.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 28.

Ready:—21-5.

Vaidia Savan:—Opening 21-4-3 Highest 21-4-6. At 6 p.m. 21-4-6.

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4-0 Highest 21-4-6. At 6 p.m. 21-4-3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Savan:—Lowest 0-1-0.

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-2-0.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 28.

Ready:—72-1-0.

Vaidia Savan:—Opening 72-2 Lowest 72-1. At 6 p.m. 72-1.

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 72-1, Lowest 72-1. At 6 p.m. 72-1.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaidia Savan:—Opening 0-7-0.

Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-15-0.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

A CITY SENSATION

PURCHASER OF WADIA MILLS UNDER ARREST

ALLEGED CHEATING IN MADRAS.

A great sensation was caused on Tuesday in the commercial circles in Bombay by the arrest of a Madras merchant named R. Jayaram Iyer, who is also one of the purchasers of the Wadia Woollen Mills for a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs. It appears the Central Bank of India (Madras Branch) lodged a complaint against Mr. Iyer at Madras for cheating in respect of Rs. 14,000 worth of clipping of cloth. Accordingly Sub-Inspector Shambhivram of the Madras City Police came to Bombay on Monday armed with a warrant and arrested Mr. Iyer the same day. He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, on Tuesday morning at Girgaon Police Court, by Sub-Inspector Shambhivram, who applied to the Court to send Mr. Iyer to Madras in police custody. Mr. A. S. Upadhyay instructed by Mr. Trilohari Solicitor appeared for Mr. Iyer and offered reasonable security for the release of Mr. Iyer on bail. His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail on a cash security of Rs. 5,000 and transferred the case to Madras.

BAWLA CASE APPEAL.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE ADVOCATE GENERAL POSTPONED.

The Advocate-General was to have heard yesterday, in Chambers, arguments in regard to the petition for leave to appeal to the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court by the prisoners in the Bawla murder case. But, as the Advocate-General was engaged in the Criminal Sessions till late in the evening, it is understood, a fresh date will be fixed for the same.

It is also understood prisoners' counsel in London, have given notice to the Secretary of State of their intention to file an appeal to the Privy Council, (irrespective of the appeal to the Full Bench of High Court referred to above) before August 29, the last day before which it must be filed.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT TO RASH DRIVER

Bagsingh Chandasingh a Sikh taxi-driver was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. S. S. Rangnath, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for rash and negligent, driving. The Magistrate further ordered that the accused's licence be suspended for a period of two months.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

—34

A cable received from New York

at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Tuesday's closing rate. —34

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar put up the accused while Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted. The accused was undefended.

The evidence showed that on July 17 at about 11-30 in the morning a Ford car No. 28346 belonging to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. was driven by Bhima Abhai along Queen's Road towards Church Gate Station. While the Ford car was just opposite the Marine Lines War Hospital, the accused's taxi car No. 25709 was coming from the opposite direction in a Zigzag manner. The car which was driven in a very rash manner and was being driven at a high speed dashed into the Ford car with such an impact that the Ford car took a complete turn. The driver of the Ford car as also the passengers in the accused's car sustained injuries. Both the cars were damaged. The accused was found to be under the influence of liquor at the time.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

FINED FOR PILLION-RIDING.

Inspector Rudd charged Mr. J. E. Masarsenah before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with carrying rider on the pillion-seat in the contravention of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Inspector Rudd stated that the accused was driving his motor-cycle on the 6th instant at 5-45 p.m. carrying a friend on his pillion. The Motor Vehicles Act prohibited such pillion riding and required that a proper pillion-seat approved of by the Vehicles Department be attached to the motor-cycle.

The accused pleaded ignorance of law and said that he was not guilty in as much as many persons were carrying men as he did.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN APPEAL.

(Before Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar).
The King Emperor

vs.
Sayeebai Hariba Bhopkar Accused.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on the Appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal preferred by Sayeebai, a Maratha woman at present in the Bijapur jail against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Bijapur who, differing from the assessors, held that the accused had throttled her new born child so as to be guilty of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused was admitted in the Civil Hospital at Bijapur on 14th February last for her delivery. She gave birth to a child the same day, which was quite alright up to 4 p.m. But after that time, it began to struggle for breath. A nurse was sent for, but the child died before she arrived. A medical officer who came later found marks of discoloration on the throat of the child. The post-mortem examination revealed three small irregular abrasions below the lobe of the left ear, below the right angle of the lower jaw and below the right lip. Another medical officer who examined the child after its death was of opinion that the child had been throttled. The police were therefore, informed and the woman was prosecuted on the charge of murder. The civil surgeon had given evidence during the trial that though it was possible for a child to die during ordinary infantile convulsions from a sudden spasm of the glottis yet it would be impossible to find such severe haemorrhage of the lungs as was found in post-mortem examination.

Their Lordships, in course of their judgment, observed that the presence of marks on the neck was undoubtedly a piece of circumstantial evidence against the accused, and the opinion of the medical officers that they indicated intentional strangulation must be given due weight. But as the case rested purely on circumstantial evidence, the court should be satisfied that the guilt of the accused was proved by evidence that excluded any reasonable hypothesis of death having been otherwise caused. In the present case, there were certainly some facts in favour of the accused. If she had originally intended, as the prosecution suggested, to kill the child if born alive, because it was illegitimate although she had her husband living, one would not have expected her to go to the civil hospital for her delivery. Then certainly it was in her favour that before the child actually died she had called out to the ayah and the sweeper who were outside the ward. That was, to their Lordships' mind somewhat incompatible with an attempt to throttle the child. Though medical evidence was against the suggestion that the child died a natural death a reference to Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence showed that impressions of nails or fingers on the neck did not necessarily imply that they had been caused by an attempt at strangulation. It was in their Lordships' opinion, a possibility which was not outside the bounds of reason, that the child might have been attacked by convulsions, and that those particular marks might have been caused by the child itself in its attempt to prevent asphyxia. This theory was supported by the mark below the lower lip.

Under the circumstances, their Lordships held that the charge against the accused had not been substantiated by satisfactory evidence and acquitted her.

BORAH CEMETARY CASE.

204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

4. Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IV

The result was that the opposing camps engaged themselves in duels of controversy, one section running down every kind of effort taken under the direction of the Sub-Mahatmas, the other with non-violence pinned to their pennon, never forgetting that non-violence in utterance was an equal necessity, replied with bitterness worthy of a better cause. In no direction has any work been done, except what has been done under the energetic push from behind of the All-India Khaddar Board, and the acrimonious controversy a propos of all sort of parochial matters still rages. It will be useful in the next article to analyse the personalities who dominate each side in this futile war of words.

MINING SITUATION

CABINET DISCUSSION

OWNERS TO WITHDRAW NOTICES.

LONDON, July 28.

It is learned that the Cabinet to-day considered the question of temporary subsidy for the coal-mining industry and also several other possible solutions of the dispute but did not reach the final decision.

It is understood that at the Premier's request the coal-owners are likely to withdraw notices conditionally.—Reuter.

FLYING OVER OTHER TERRITORY.

FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT.

MADRID, July 28.

A communiqué says that a French aeroplane traversed the Spanish zone, while Spanish aeroplanes bombed enemy concentrations advancing on the French front near Huesca. Franco-Spanish air forces have thus begun to exercise the right to fly over the others territory as agreed at Madrid on 26th July.—Reuter.

REPORTED LASSITUDE AMONG RIFFS.

PARIS, July 28.

A message from Fez says there are signs of lassitude amongst many of the Rif tribes, several of whom are demanding cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

FATE OF STINNES.

POSSESSIONS SOLD TO FULFIL OBLIGATION.

BERLIN, July 27.

Despite the cable of 6th June, there is no longer any question of reorganising the Stinnes concern but of disposing of some of its most important possessions in order to fulfil its obligations to the banks. The Stinnes' shipping interests in Hamburg have been realised, and the London banking firm Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., has purchased for three million dollars the shares of the Deutsch-Luxemburg mining company of the nominal value of 21 million marks, comprising roughly a quarter of the mining company's share capital. The Prussian State has acquired the Rhenish Westphalian Electric Works, majority of whose shares were in the hands of the Stinnes.

The Berlin message of 6th June referred to above said: "Big banks with the co-operation of the Reichsbank are coming to the rescue of the Stinnes Trust with forty million marks to prevent a complete collapse of the organisation which has encountered financial crisis owing, it is alleged, to the taking up of too many short-term credits which it is unable to meet upon maturity."—Reuter.

Berlin, July 28.—According to the "Cologne Gazette" arrangements under which Herr Stinnes' shares of the Deutsch-Luxemburg Mining Company were sold are such that the shares will remain in Germany.—Reuter's Special.

COMMONWEALTH BILL.

MR. SASTRI EXPLAINS.

MADRAS, July 27.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri wires from Poona under to-day's date to "New India":—"At Adyar on June 8th Dr. Besant showed me the draft memorandum. It contained the paragraph first published in 'Forward' on the 23rd July. I strongly objected to committing the country in 1926 to drastic measures obviously included in the expression 'inevitable corollaries.' I had often publicly protested against the idea of sanctions, notably at a Bombay meeting on May 18th. Dr. Besant agreed that the non-payment of taxes and such other measures were contemplated by the paragraph. She added that it had been inserted to make the memorandum acceptable to the Swarajists and that Das was personally agreeable but postponed his signature till Gandhi was consulted. On June 9th she told me that a letter had come from Das definitely refusing to sign. Then the paragraph containing the sanction was deleted and I signed. She gave an interview to the press just before starting for the pier and must have been thinking of Mr. Das's attitude towards her mission generally. Else, she would have certainly been more precise. The suggestion that Mr. Das did not sign the memorandum because it did not include civil disobedience is not justified by anything in this letter. It is apparently 'Forward's' representative's own addition. The necessary change alluded to in the letter probably meant the explicit mention of the implication in the 'inevitable corollaries.' The real objection obviously was that the Liberals and the Independents resolutely opposed the sanctions. This incident like her agreement to spin for the Congress membership last December is a proof of her overpowering anxiety to bring about unity even at the sacrifice of some of her cherished views."—A. P.

"NOT PRACTICABLE."

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

REPLY TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL.

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Day drew attention to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to the Government of India on the occasion of the death of Mr. Das for the release of political prisoners.

Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was always glad to consider suggestions for allaying animosities in India, but this suggestion did not seem practicable.

LEE REPORT.

Replying to Mr. Waddington, Lord Winterton said correspondence was still proceeding with the Government of India with regard to the Public Services Commission recommended by the Lee Commission, and no date could be fixed at present for the constitution of a Commission, but it would be established without avoidable delay.

BOMBAY MILL DISPUTE.

Mr. Duckworth declared that the Bombay mill-owners' suggestion of the reduction of wages would reduce the earnings of the average mill-worker to below the standard of a decent living wage and asked what action the Government of India was taking in the matter.

Lord Winterton replied that the Government of India was giving its close attention to the condition of the cotton industry, and this question was recently discussed with the Mill-owners' Association. Lord Birkenhead, therefore, preferred not to express any opinion on the situation at present.

ALLEGED SUPERSESSION OF EUROPEANS.

Replying to Sir Arthur Holbrook, Lord Winterton said the Secretary of State in Council had, in recent years, received memorials alleging unfair supersession of European employees of the Government of India by Indians, but he had not found any on which it would be laid that the local Government had so used its discretion in selecting officers for higher posts as to justify his intervention.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH OFFICIALS IN IRAQ.

In the House of Commons, Col. Amery in course of his speech in introducing the Colonial Office Estimates paid a tribute to the work of British officials in Iraq and Palestine. He said the past five years had showed how much Arabs of Palestine, perhaps even more than Jews, had gained from Sir Herbert Samuel's work. Iraq had been restored from a state of almost a wilderness to a reasonable degree of prosperity and certainly to peace, order and good government.—Reuter.

DIRECTORATES OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

BAN ON GOVERNORS & VICEROYS

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Saklatvala requested that no Governor or Viceroy in the British Empire should hold directorates of limited liability companies and corporations run for profit.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he understood the question was prompted by two cases of directorship in a company primarily aiming at the social betterment of England. He added that it was the practice for Governors not to hold directorates in ordinary commercial and industrial companies, and he thought it desirable that, in the future, there should be complete disassociation even from corporations working primarily for social objects.—Reuter.

MOHURRAM AT PRODATTUR.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS.

MADRAS, July 27.

It is reported that a serious situation has arisen at Prodattur in Cuddapah District as a result of Moharram celebrations. There was a long-standing dispute between Mahomedans and Visayas (Hindus) of the locality relating to the latter's privileges to conduct processions in front of a mosque with ceremonial music. The local Sub-Court giving decision in favour of the Visayas, the Mahomedans as a protest against this decision had stopped celebrating the Moharram for the last three years, but resolved on celebration this year. The Mahomedans and Visayas had their respective processions last Friday and long before the Visva procession had started, a large crowd of Mahomedans collected near the Visva temple, armed with weapons and bricks. The District Magistrate and police arrived at the place, but the mob was so excited that it could not be controlled. There was a regular shower of stones and bricks and the Thasildar, Sub-Magistrate, Head Constable and two constables were seriously hurt. Additional police were wired for from the adjoining districts by the District Magistrate and a number of people were arrested.—A. P.

£175,260 FOR SARGENT'S PICTURES

LONDON, July 27.

At the afternoon sale, at Christie's, of Sargent's collection of his own pictures numbering 237, the amount realised totalled £175,260. This included 6,000 guineas paid for a diminutive copy of a Velasquez; head of Prince Baltazar Carlos.—Reuter's Special.

SAD DAY FOR CAPITALISTS.

RENT ACTS AND COUNCIL.

GRAVE LABOUR SITUATION.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

POONA, July 28.

The question time to-day was somewhat lively, particularly when it came to the new Revenue Member's turn to answer questions put to him by Mr. Sonar about one Anant Kulkarni, whose inam land was confiscated to State, because he had taken part in Non-Cooperation. The Revenue Member was very reluctant to give the Council all the information it required on the subject, either from lack of knowledge of facts or from design to support his subordinates' action. The result was he was bombarded with question after question. But the members got very little change from him.

SAD DAY FOR CAPITALISTS.

When the Rent Bill, was later taken up for further discussion, the Council began with Mr. Surve's amendment to decontrol tenements with rent below Rs. 8 per month. Very novel arguments were brought into play in support of the reactionary amendment, as it was said that if rents on lower class of dwellings were increased the poor people who were now living in them would remove themselves to more sanitary rooms in the Development Chawls.

And all this tosh was said by Mr. Surve on the one hand and Sir V. A. Dabholker on the other. Mr. Cowaji, however, would have nothing to do with such an amendment although Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. Kay pleaded hard in its favour. Mr. Wadia's plea was that the millowners were not getting more than 1½ per cent. on their housing investments and that it would do no harm to mill workers, who on an average were getting as much as Rs. 34 per month, to pay a little extra rent. So here was a combination of all capitalists in the Council, but the general good sense of the Council was opposed to the decontrol and Mr. Surve was defeated. Several amendments subsequently moved were defeated, Government opposing them.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. S. K. Bole has given notice of moving an adjournment motion on Wednesday:—"In view of the grave situation in which the Bombay cotton textile industry finds itself and the possible effect of the decision of the Millowners' Association to reduce the wages of the workers which will affect 150,000 operatives of Bombay and their families and also the effect of this situation on the welfare of this presidency as a whole, this Council earnestly requests the Governor in Council to be pleased to place the gravity of the situation before the Governor-General, urging him to take such steps as would bring about immediate relief to the mill industry and the operatives working therein."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla presiding.

At the question time Mr. H. G. Soman asked: Will Government be pleased to state (a) Whether besides the four instances quoted in reply to a question put at the last meeting certain inam lands belonging to one Anant Appaji Kulkarni of Velgion Taluka, Karad have been resumed or forfeited on the ground that the said Anant took part in the non-cooperation movement. (b) Whether it is a fact that the said Anant had expressed his regret in the course of the inquiry held in connection with this forfeiture. (c) What was the express act of Anant Appaji which led Government to resume, not withstanding such an expression of regret. (d) Whether any act of Anant caused any loss to Government or whether a resumption was simply a punishment. (e) Whether the shares of Anant son, one of whom is a Government servant are also resumed for the acts of Anant.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas: (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) He delivered a public speech in which he urged his hearers not to pay land revenue to Government and to non-cooperate with Government in every way. (d) The resumption was intended as a punishment. (e) The resumption was absolute and not limited to the lifetime of the offender.

Asked whether he would place the speech or summary of it on the council table, Mr. Lalubhai refused.

Asked why the sins of the father should be visited on the son, he replied it was done according to law. To a question whether the son was still a Government servant he asked for notice. To other questions he turned a deaf ear.

COL. KUKDAY.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam: Will Government be pleased to state (a) Whether it is a fact that there was a strong opposition on the part of non-Indians to the appointment of Col. K. V. Kukday to the post of Surgeon General of this presidency owing to his being an Indian? (b) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for the transfer of Col. Kukday to the Central Provinces from this Presidency.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Government are not aware of any such opposition (b) The post of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals

is higher than that of a Civil Surgeon. The permanent appointment of Col. Kukday is that of a Civil Surgeon and he has accepted the higher appointment offered to him by the Government of India.

RENT ACTS

The Rent Acts Amendment Bill was then taken into consideration. Mr. A. Surve moved that the act should only be made applicable to tenements the rent of which exceeded Rs. 8 but did not exceed Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 85 as in the Bill. He said as there were a number of rooms vacant in the Development Chawls it would not mean any hardship to decontrol tenements at Rs. 8 per month.

Mr. Swaminarayan thought it was most unreasonable to make the poorest of the Bombay citizens to suffer in this way by decontrolling their tenements.

Sir V. Dabholker supported on the grounds of sanitation. He did not understand the meaning of the poor and the poor people lying in the streets as motor accidents would otherwise have taken place. A "mill hand" was earning Rs. 40 per month and could he not easily pay Rs. 6 per month that he was a prey to all sorts of epidemics? He thought it would be a boon to the poor people to adopt the amendment.

Mr. S. K. Bole, replying to what he called the champion of landlords (Sir V. Dabholker), said it was not a fact "that the mill workers were getting Rs. 40 on an average. They were getting even less than Rs. 20 per month and any increase in the rent would bear hardly on them."

Mr. Movlanker opposing said instead of paying more rent for sanitary tenements the men might pay more even for their present insanitary dwellings. In that case to prevent this only remedy was to pull down the old buildings.

Mr. J. A. Kay supported the amendment. Mr. Cowaji Johangir opposed the amendment on behalf of Government as the object for Government in bringing this legislation was to protect the classes. The bill was based on certain principles and they were that while they did not want to give protection to poor men they also did not want to deprive the landlords of a reasonable and equitable increase in the rent. Why should one class of landlord be profited by controlling poorer tenements although it might considerably help the Development Department at the expense for poor people and in helping the Council would do justice to all classes including the landlords.

MILLOWNERS' PROFITEERING. Mr. J. Baptista said, Sir V. Dabholker forgot that the result for high rents was overcrowding and Mr. Cowaji was mistaken in thinking that if the rents of these tenements were increased the occupants would go to more sanitary houses. The millowners were not charging economic rents to their workers, but they were profiteering. The millowners were also paying a low wage to the workers and most of the chawls were reeked except those of Messrs. Wadia. Mr. Baptista was comparing the conditions in factories in England and said there were even dorms provided when Mr. Kay rose to a point of order and asked whether this was relevant.

The president asked which part of the speech he objected to. Mr. Nariman said he objected to a reference to "dorms" in Mr. Baptista's speech (laughter).

Concluding he said the employers of labour had a responsibility on their shoulders which they must discharge. Mr. N. N. Wadia said if Mr. Baptista had asked him he would have given full particulars to him. The millowners were not getting five or six per cent but only 1½ per cent on their tenements. For the Improvement Trust Chawls built for millowners they were not charging Rs. 8 as they were entitled to but only Rs. 3. They were neither bloodsuckers nor honey suckers and he objected to these words. He personally had gone into these chawls at night.

The President said he would be given full opportunity to express his views on another occasion and therefore asked him to confine himself to the amendment. Mr. Wadia said he was carried away by the remarks of Mr. Baptista. Continuing he said the average wage of man, woman and child was Rs. 34 and the lowest wage was Rs. 26 per month in the mill industry. Mr. Cowaji said if the amendment were adopted a large number of rooms at Rs. 5/2 and Rs. 8 per month would be decontrolled and would give an opportunity to the owners of tenements to increase the rents far beyond the increase intended in the bill. The amendment was thrown out.

SCHOOLS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Velkar moved that the following be added as clause (b) to clause 2: "Provided also that the words 'dwelling house' shall apply to premises used for schools, hospitals, maternity homes, nursing homes and such other charitable institutions." Mr. Cowaji raised a point of order and the President ruled the amendment out of order.

PLEA FOR MILLOWNERS.

The following amendment moved by Mr. G. B. Pradhan was thrown out. Sub

(Continued on page 8)

NO PROTECTION

GOVERNMENT AND CEMENT

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The resolution containing the conclusions of the Government of India on the Tariff Board's report on cement will be published in next Saturday's Gazette.

Reports of the Tariff Board are always well reasoned and impartial documents. One such report has just been issued by the Government of India. It relates to protection asked for by the Cement Industry for imposition of specific duty of Rs. 25 ton in place of the existing duty which works out at Rs. 9 a ton. The Board, after considering the evidence placed before it, recommended a small measure of bounty as sufficient to enable the industry to capture the Indian market in four to five years. The Indian price is already lower than the British price, but the problem facing the cement industry is to lower the prices further as to induce the consumers in ports to give up preference for British cement. But in order to guard the industry against loss of bounty, the price the Board recommends grants of bounty which would give them a reasonable margin of profit. The Board's proposals are all cautious. It wisely declines to extend protection to the Sone Valley Cement Company, which did not care to send a representative before the Board and which being owned and run exclusively by Britishers should not be entitled to any protection. But there was a loophole in the report which in spite of Mr. Ginnwala's shrewd suspicion had been put in and not taken advantage of by the Government of India. This loophole was the statement in the report that Government should not bring into operation its bounty proposals unless it was satisfied that grant of bounty has not lowered the price of Indian cement in relation to British cement. But Mr. Ginnwala's fears have proved too true, for the Government of India have announced that there are objections of principle to conditional legislation and that it is premature to discuss what action might properly be taken if an entire change were to come over the industry (by combines in order to capture the internal markets on a profitable basis). The Government add that, as at present advised there is no justification for intervention of Government and that they will take no action. This is the first time that proposals of the Tariff Board for protection to an industry which possesses natural advantages have been thrown to the winds.

INDIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS' ATTITUDE.

The Government of India's decision means also the decision of the three Indian members of Viceroy's Executive Council as well. But I understand that the majority of Indian members sided the rests of the brotherhood in saving the British cement from being shut out of profitable Indian markets. If the three Indian members are allowed to explain in the Assembly the part which each played in the Cabinet on this report of the Tariff Board then the majority of them will be found guilty of forsaking Indian interests. The choice for Government was of course, whether British cement or Indian cement should be used in India and they have taken the former. Whatever happens, the Assembly, although it has been given only two days for discussion of non-official business must take up the question and try to give immediate relief to an industry which requires protection, especially ports like Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. What will Mr. Ginnwala do in face of Government rejection of the Board's proposals?

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The proposals made by the Tariff Board may be summarised as follows:— (1) A bounty of Rs. 3 per ton should be paid on all cement consigned from an Indian factory through or via Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Karachi, or to any Railway station not more than 75 miles from these ports.

(2) A bounty of Rs. 4 a ton should be paid on all cement consigned from an Indian factory to any Railway station more than 75 but not more than 150 miles from these ports.

(3) No bounty should be paid to any factory on cement delivered under the contract between certain cement companies and the Bombay Development Department, or to the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company Limited.

(4) In place of the present revenue duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem a specific duty of Rs. 9 a ton should be imposed on imported cement and declared protective.

(5) If the cost of proposals (1) to (4) is considered excessive, the scheme may be modified as follows:—

(a) The bounty to be fixed at Rs. 5 a ton at the ports and at all Railway stations not more than 50 miles distant from the ports.

(b) The bounty to be fixed at Rs. 3 a ton at all Railway stations more than 50 but not more than 100 miles distant from the ports.

(c) A specific duty of Rs. 12 a ton to be substituted for a specific duty of Rs. 9 a ton.

(6) Whichever scheme may be adopted, it should not come into force until the Government of India are satisfied that the price of Indian cement in the ports is in such a position as to be competitive.

(Continued on next page.)

*Mr. Ginnwala does not concur in this recommendation.

NEHRU AND SKEEN

COMMITTEE

WHY HE ACCEPTED

MEMBERSHIP

PANDITJI EXPLAINS.

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press. Asked if he had any statement to make on the criticism of the Simla correspondents of some of Indian-edited papers of his acceptance of the membership of the Skeen Committee, he said: "It is hardly worth my while to waste time in meeting ignorant criticism. Any person, Swarajist or non-Swarajist, who has taken the trouble to read the rules of the Party in the Assembly and to follow the debate on the resolution for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst will find no difficulty in understanding and appreciating the step I have taken, but as you have put the question it is perhaps as well to indicate briefly how I came to take that step. We have now been in the Assembly long enough to understand some of the methods by which the bureaucracy can take advantage of our own rules to put us in the wrong. Our policy is, as I have repeatedly stated, to adapt ourselves as far as we can to the changing needs of the situation. So far back as the June session of 1924 at Simla we realised the necessity of relaxing the hard and fast rule of prohibiting members from seeking appointment to any committee and added a proviso enabling the Party to permit any member to serve in a particular committee if in the opinion of a majority of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting there were special reasons for the Party being represented on such a committee. This proviso was sanctioned by a meeting of the All-India Swaraj Party held in Calcutta in August 1924 as no meeting of the Party in the Assembly could conveniently be held before the commencement of the next Simla session.

I laid the offer of the Government before the Executive of the All-India Swaraj Party which controls the action of the Swarajist members in the Assembly and in the Provincial Councils. It was unanimously decided by this committee that there were special reasons for my accepting the Government offer of the membership to the Skeen Committee and that I should accept it in anticipation of the formal permission of the party in the Assembly at its meeting in August next. This decision has been complied with by me. It has nothing whatever to do with the Farquhar speech of the late Mr. Das or the recent effusions of Lord Birkenhead. There is no analogy between this committee and the Mudliman Committee and it is not true to say that the terms of reference of this committee are limited in any way. I have nothing whatever to do with what the late Commander-in-Chief or the present Secretary of State have said on the subject or even with any action that the Government may or may not take on the report of the committee when it is submitted. My only concern is to see whether I can under the terms of reference put the case on behalf of the people without hindrance after giving due weight to the representation made on behalf of the Government. I am thoroughly satisfied that the terms of reference in this case are sufficiently wide to enable me to do so. For the rest, the Swaraj Party does not depend upon Government resolutions and decisions and knows exactly how to proceed to the next step.

Let us men who stick fast to methods of the Victorian age shake their heads in doubt and dismay at the utterances of men in authority and write volumes on the so-called inconsistencies of the Swaraj Party. The latter will go ahead, unmoved and undaunted, on the course chalked out and never hesitate to make such detours as may be necessary to avoid the pitfalls laid on the road. But what surprises me is the strange mentality which sees no distinction between the general reforms in the constitution and the particular reform designed to draw our young men to a military career and impart suitable instruction to them. To my mind, the addition of one Indian to the number of those capable of taking part in the defence of their country is worth more to the nation than the appointment of ten Indians as the Governors of provinces. It is the obvious duty of every Indian to whatever school of thought he may belong to help in increasing the number of such men as far as he possibly can.—A. P.

TRUTH PERVERTED.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S COMPLAINT.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru wires from Allahabad that his attention has just been drawn to "Wayfarer's" letter in the "Bengalee" on Swarajist negotiations and the editorial note thereon. The Pandit says that the "Wayfarer's" account is an entire perversion of truth.—A. P.

DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL.

RS. 547,006 COLLECTED.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Total collections for the Deshbandhu Memorial Fund up to the 27th July amount to Rs. 547,006. In an appeal Sir P. C. Roy says that Mr. Gandhi wants to leave Bengal after the amount of ten lacs is collected and for this purpose he will stay up to the end of August, if necessary.—A. P.

NO PROTECTION.

(Continued from previous page.)
relation to the price of imported cement that the payment of bounties would not lead to a reduction in the price of Indian cement.

(7) If any cement factory is situated at a port, the bounty should be payable on the whole of its sales.

(8) Every cement factory receiving the bounty should submit half-yearly returns of its output and sales to the Government of India. The return of sales should show the average price at which orders were booked during the half year, both for works and including freight to destination, the figures being given for—

- Sales in the Calcutta area to which the bounty extends.
- Sales in the Bombay area.
- Sales in the Madras area.
- Sales in the Karachi area.
- Sales under the contract with the Bombay Development Department.
- Other sales.

(9) Every cement factory receiving the bounty should submit quarterly samples of the cement manufactured to the Government Test House, Alipore, and a report as to the result of the tests made should be submitted to the Government of India.

(10) Arrangements should be made to permit, or reduce to a nominal amount, the fees ordinarily charged at the Government Test House when cement is tested for private persons.

THE REPORT.

The Report of the Tariff Board on the application of the Cement Industry for protection has just been issued. The Board's recommendations are summarised as follows—

The conclusion to which our consideration of the subject has led us is that whatever bounties are given should be at a uniform rate for all factories and should be paid only on cement consigned to those areas in which the competition of imported cement is seriously felt. All the factories will then be in the same relative position as before, and none of them will be unfairly advantaged or penalized in competition with the others. There are, however, two exceptions to be made and something must be said about each.

DEVELOPMENT CEMENT.

In 1922 four of the cement Companies made a contract with the Bombay Development Department for the supply of cement during a period of ten years on a costing basis. The Department was entitled under the contract to take 60,000 tons of cement annually and, if its requirements fell short of that quantity, the Public Works Department of the local Government, the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust, were to be entitled to take up the balance on the same terms. With the exception of the Port Trust, the other authorities did in fact become parties to the contract, but the aggregate demand has not yet amounted to 60,000 tons in any one year. Under the contract the price is fixed separately for each of the Companies concerned according to its costs for the year, and the specification of the costs which may be taken into account is very comprehensive including, as it does, both Income tax and Super tax. To the total costs the Company is permitted to make an addition of 19 per cent as its profit. This contract no doubt appeared to be a favourable one to the purchasers when it was made, but it has turned out very much the reverse in actual practice for the price payable under it may be as much as double the price for which Indian cement can now be purchased in Bombay. We propose that no bounty should be paid on cement delivered under this contract. It would indeed be absurd to make any addition to a very remunerative price.

We explained in paragraph 32 that the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company, Limited, had refused to disclose its costs or to depute a representative for oral examination. In these circumstances it is impossible to ascertain whether any assistance is required and, if so, what the amount should be. If our estimate of the price at which the Company (given a full output) can sell at Calcutta and still earn a fair profit is approximately correct, the amount needed would be very small. We consider it essential that the applicants for protection should disclose their costs, and on this ground alone we could not recommend the payment of any bounty to the Company. We may, however, add that the Company is a private one and that the capital is believed to be held almost entirely by the British firms which are united in Associated Portland Cement, Limited. If that be so, the provision of Section 5 of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, may be a bar to any recommendation in its favour. That section was modified when the Bill was before the Legislature, not on account of circumstances peculiar to the Steel industry, but on perfectly general grounds. It provides that the bounty on steel rails should not be payable to any Company unless—

- It has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act.
- It has raised capital.
- A proportion of the Directors, to be fixed by the Government of India, are Indians.

As the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company, Limited, declined to send a representative for oral examination, we had no opportunity of ascertaining how far these conditions are satisfied in this case.

ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.

In paragraph 50 the fair selling price for Indian cement in Calcutta (given a full output) was ascertained to be Rs. 53 a ton and in Bombay Rs. 57 a ton. The selling price of imported British cement in the ports, subject to the existing duty of Rs. 9 a ton, we have found to be Rs. 57 a ton. The difference in price at which Indian cement would likely displace British we have estimated to be Rs. 8 a ton in Bombay and Rs. 12 a ton in Calcutta. It is these data which determine the amount of protection required. The object in view will be achieved if the price of imported cement in the

ports is raised to Rs. 65 a ton, or, alternatively, if the manufacturers receive a bounty which enables them to sell at Rs. 45 a ton in Calcutta and Rs. 49 a ton in Bombay.

PROTECTIVE DUTY RECOMMENDED.

We consider it desirable that, if possible, the whole of the assistance required should be given in the form of a bounty, the present Customs duty being converted into a specific protective duty of Rs. 9 a ton. An increase in the duty could benefit the manufacturer only by enabling him to sell at a higher price, and in existing circumstances the price must be kept low if consumption is to expand. The present consumption is 390,000 tons a year, of which approximately 265,000 tons are produced in India and 125,000 tons imported. The distribution of the consumption over the various areas is very approximately as follows—

Areas.	Indian cement.	Imported cement.	Total.
Calcutta and adjacent areas	46,000	44,000	90,000
Bombay and adjacent areas	110,000	10,000	120,000
Madras and adjacent areas	5,000	23,000	28,000
Karachi and adjacent areas	4,000	10,000	14,000
Up-country market	100,000	—	100,000
Burma	—	38,000	38,000
Total	265,000	125,000	390,000

The bounty would be payable only on cement consigned to, and via, the four great ports and their adjacent areas, but about 55,000 tons must be deducted on account of deliveries under the contract made by the Improvement Trust, and about 30,000 tons on account of cement despatched to Calcutta by the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company, Limited. After making these deductions the total quantity of cement on which the bounty might be payable would be 157,000 tons. But it would reach this figure only if imported cement was entirely displaced, and it is unlikely that this would come about for 3 or 4 years. If the bounty were sanctioned for a period of 5 years, the quantities of cement affected would be lower during the first two years, and larger during the last two, owing to the probable increase in consumption. On the whole, a fair estimate would probably be 140,000 tons in the first year, rising by 20,000 tons annually to 220,000 tons in the last year. The cost of a bounty of Rs. 8 per ton would in that case be Rs. 1,12 lakhs in the first year, and would rise by Rs. 1.6 lakhs annually to Rs. 17.6 lakhs in the fifth year.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

If the expenditure involved in the scheme is considered excessive, then the cost can be limited by restricting the bounty to Rs. 5 a ton and raising the Customs duty to Rs. 12 a ton. The cost of the bounty would then be Rs. 7 lakhs in the first year, rising by Rs. 1 lakh annually to Rs. 11 lakhs in the fifth year. We do not advocate this plan, because we are anxious to suggest nothing which might retard the growth of consumption, but an increase of Rs. 3 a ton in the price would probably be inappreciable, and we do not consider that the alternative scheme is open to serious objection. At Rs. 60 a ton the price of British cement is only 33 per cent above the pre-war level, and the burden on the consumer would be very small. In Burma, at the present rate of consumption, the difference in the price paid for imported cement would be less than Rs. 1 lakh in all, and in the rest of India about Rs. 2 lakhs. But the Indian consumer has the alternative of purchasing Indian cement at a very much lower price, and need not carry any extra burden at all. Our reluctance to see the present duty raised arises solely from the belief that it might be prejudicial to the industry and not from any apprehension that the consumer would be unduly penalized.

In order that our proposals may be clear it is necessary to define more precisely the conditions under which the bounty would be payable. In the first place the bounty should be payable on all cement despatched through or via Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi. If Indian cement can find its way to an Indian market only through one of the ports the need for assistance in that market is precisely the same as in the port itself. The bounty would therefore be payable on cement despatched via any of these ports to Burma. We do not think it likely that any large quantities will in fact be sent to that market unless additional assistance is given, and the proposal now under discussion was not made with that object; but if any of the Indian factories can increase their output by a certain amount of "dumping" in Burma there is no reason for objection. The same considerations also apply to the cement intended for export. It does not seem possible under existing conditions to develop an export trade of any magnitude, but such attempts in that direction may be made ought not to be discouraged.

The bounty should also be payable on cement despatched to any station within a certain radius round each port. The concession freight rates, granted only on consignments which are booked straight through to the terminus, are lower by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a ton than the schedule rates calculated on distance. The result is that, in the immediate vicinity of a port, Indian cement competes on less favourable terms with imported cement than in the port itself. If the bounty were payable only on consignments to the ports, this condition of things would be greatly aggravated and it would be quite possible for the cement Companies, in order to earn the bounty, to book cement through to the terminus and then re-book it up the line. It is not desirable that unnecessary transport of this kind should take place. At present if Indian and imported cement compete on level terms at a port, then, taking into account the cost of handling at the terminus, at a distance of 25 miles up the line Indian cement is at a disadvantage of rather more than one (To be Continued).

*Bundl Portland Cement Limited, the Dwaraka Cement Company Limited, the Katti Cement and Industrial Company Limited, the Jubbalpore Portland Cement Company, Limited.

SAD DAY FOR CAPITALISTS.

(Continued from page 7).

clause 4 of sec. 1 of the Bombay Act 2 of 1918 before the proviso namely, "except promises which are mortgaged with possession before the 1st of January 1918 and which had to be remortgaged or where the original mortgage had to be renewed with a higher rate of interest and where the mortgagee is still in possession."

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved "add a sub-clause (b) to the same section." Provided also that this act shall not apply to chawls or dwelling houses erected by employers of labour for housing their own employees."

Mr. Pradhan said the safeguard provided in clause 5 did not protect the owners and they would have to sue for such cases which were both costly and laborious. Mr. I. Patel, supporting, said the Development Scheme was introduced by Government in 1920 and millowners were saved from building chawls for their men and he quoted the proceedings of the Council in support of his statement. It was then stated that cotton cess was to be levied to house industrial labour in Bombay and it was calculated that Rs. 1,350 thousand would be spent on the chawls while they expected to realise about 28 lakhs from the cess. On the other hand, the owners invested large sums in building houses for their men, on which they were not getting even two per cent as Mr. Wadia had stated. Those millowners, he said, could not be asked to bear the burden of cotton cess to make up the difference between the actual and the economic rent on Development chawls on the one hand and also get only one or two per cent interest on the capital invested by them in chawls for their workmen by bringing them under the Rent Act. This three-sided attack on the owners was, therefore, inequitable, unjust and unfair. But, he thought that a particular class could not be singled out to bear unnecessary burdens.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, supporting, the amendment said they had no desire to raise the rent. Many of the millowners had spent considerable sums of money to house the employees, for instance, the Spring Mills had spent about five lakhs on this account on which they were paying about Rs. 39,000 per year, while in the way of rent they were only getting Rs. 16,000, the balance being paid by the tenants. He complained that in many instances the cheap rooms provided by the mills were rented at a high rent by the employees to others while they themselves lived in overcrowded dwellings. The main object of the employers in providing cheap and sanitary dwellings was, therefore, frustrated. He himself had visited these rooms night after night and had seen sometimes ten persons occupying a small room. That was one of the reasons why he wanted these chawls not to be protected by the Rent Act. He scouted the suggestion that "millhands" renting their cheap rooms should be dismissed, and he assured the House that the interests of mill-owners and shareholders were identical and not antagonistic.

MR. NARIMAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Nariman, opposing, asked why the millowners were asking for exemption except for the purpose of increasing rents they were at present paid by the labouring classes. If the Council allowed exemption to them, they would be striking at the very root of the Act. Mr. Cowaji had all along said that the object of the Act was not to protect the upper or the middle classes, but the poorer classes in the city of Bombay. In that connection, said Mr. Nariman, there was a proviso in the Act which ceased to give protection to mill workers as soon as they ceased to be employed. That proviso was likely to be abused by employers in case of a lockout. But, that was a consideration which must be taken up when the Council considered that particular clause. He asked the Millowners whether by providing proper housing accommodation they were not getting greater efficiency from labour and better organisation. The primary consideration, of course, was the welfare of the labourers concerned and making better provision for them. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Jayakar, opposing the amendment, said this piece of legislation was one of the social evils which like a bitter pill should be swallowed the soonest possible. He was sorry that the Act had divided society in Bombay into distinct factions and, therefore, the bill should be got through as soon as possible and he for one did not want to add to the acrimony and heat created. The amendment was extremely unfortunate because it picked out the case of capital as against labour and wanted to perpetuate it to give protection to it. He would like to know how many employers of labour of the generosity of Mr. Wadia would like to have the special protection. He wanted to avoid bickerings and animosities, because God alone knew how much of it was aroused in Bombay. The argument of millowners amounted to this much that they being large employers of labour they should get special statutory protection. But, he asked what they should do with small employers of labour who employed 40 or 50 men. Mr. Wadia had made out no case for protection for large employers, and he wanted to know what special reasons the millowners had for protection and for being picked out. Mr. Jayakar also wished to know whether the millowners wished the posterity to know that this class of employers was picked out as a specified case with special claims. He could understand that an employee ought not to be allowed to stay once he ceased to be employed, and for such class special protection was afforded in clause 4 sub-clause 4. As for relatives overcrowding the rooms of mill workers, he would say that that was always the case with all servants in India and not with "millhands" only.

FOLLOW THE CORPORATION.

Mr. J. Baptista said the main object of the millowners appeared to be to raise the rents, but that was their ulterior object.

From their own representations it appeared to him that they wanted to raise the rent from Rs. 3, which they were now charging, to a higher figure. If, however, they did not wish to do so, then the best course was to leave workmen alone. He asked them to do as the Bombay Corporation was doing, that was to say, charging only eight or ten annas for the rooms built by them for their employees and not the economic rent which would come to about Rs. 9 or 10 per month.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, replying, said the main reason for moving the amendment was because equity and justice were on the side of employers. In reply to Mr. Jayakar, he would say that a special case had been made out for giving this concession. The chawls had been built at the instance of Government to house the mill workers and it would be unfair to the owners, therefore, to control these buildings. It was stated that the Act providing safeguards to meet the special cases complained of. But, in that case he would point out they would have to employ a large army of pleaders and clerks to fight out their cases in courts of law.

Mr. Cowaji said one of the objects for asking that these premises should be re-controlled, he was assured, was not for an increase of rents. He was not aware of it at all that day. He was not impressed by the argument that the rents they were charging were low and that they had a strong justification for increasing them. But, they had dropped that argument now and said that the Rent Act prevented them from keeping their premises in sanitary condition and prevented them from prohibiting their employees from keeping lodgers. He sympathised with the object of Mr. Wadia but he pointed out that the Act provided that the Governor-in-Council might exempt any premises or class of premises from all or any of the provisions of the Act. If Mr. Wadia made out a good case for his chawls, Governor would consider the same sympathetically.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The amendment was rejected. The following amendment, moved by Dr. Velkar, was defeated. In line 9 in clause (2) (4) after the words "within the meaning of sub-section (2)" add the words "provided the provisions of the clause do not take effect for two months, if there is a dismissal during a general strike or lock-out."

KARACHI TO KANTARA.

WEEKLY AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, July 28.
In a White Paper, which was issued today, Sir Samuel Hoare states that it is proposed to enter into a contract with a civil firm for the weekly air service between Kantara and Karachi, extending over a period of five years and involving an expenditure not exceeding a total of half a million sterling in respect of equipment and subsidy. He points out that this will enable the termination of the fortnightly mail service at present carried out by the Air Force between Egypt and Iraq and consequent withdrawal from Iraq of a squadron of the air-force at a substantial net saving to the state.—*Reuter's Special.*

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

NO KANARESE LECTURER YET

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).
DHARWAR, July 26.
Though the Karnatak College re-opened after the midsummer vacation over a month ago, no lecturer is yet appointed for Kanarese. Kanarese students are much inconvenienced.

CONGRESS PRESIDENCYSHIP.

SIND'S RECOMMENDATION.

HYDERABAD SIND, July 27.
The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the following names for the President of Canapore Congress:—(1) Sri Aurvindo Ghosh, (2) Lala Lalpatrai, (3) Mr. Serojini Naidu, (4) Mahatma Gandhi and (5) Mr. N. C. Kelkar.—*A. P.*

NEW BROADCASTING STATION AT DAVENTRY.

LONDON, July 27.
The Postmaster-General, to-day, opened at Daventry, Northamptonshire, a new high-power broadcasting station, replacing the experimental station at Chelmsford. The primary object of the new station is to bring the wireless zone to seven million people who were hitherto outside the limited circle of high-power stations. It is also intended that it should be a wireless clearing house for international programmes.—*Reuter's Special.*

MOSUL BOUNDARY COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON, July 27.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Day, Mr. Chamberlain said if the Council of the League of Nations decided to publish the report of the Mosul Boundary Commission, he would be perfectly willing, if Parliament was sitting when the publication occurred, to place a copy of it in the Library. He pointed out that discussion in Parliament, before the matter was discussed by the Council of the League would scarcely be decorous. He did not know when the report would be presented to the Council of the League.—*Reuter's Special.*

GENEVA, July 28.

The report of the Mosul Boundary Commission was yesterday posted to the British and Turkish Governments. Nothing has hitherto transpired with regard to its contents.—*Reuter.*

MAHILA VIDYALAYA AT BHAVNAGAR.

OPENING CEREMONY BY MRS. SHARDA MEHTA.

BHAVNAGAR, July 27.
Before a large gathering of the citizens of Bhavnagar and some distinguished guests Mrs. Sharda Sumanta Mehta of Baroda performed the ceremony of opening the local Mahila Vidyalaya, a school for aged girls on the 23rd instant. The institution is affiliated to Prof. Karve's University for Women and has been successfully conducted for the last one year and a half.—*A. P.*

TODDY SHOP LICENSES AT SURAT.

GREAT COMPETITION FOR PURCHASE.

SURAT, July 27.

Mr. Jayakar, the collector of Surat held an auction sale of the licenses for Toddy shops in the Surat city and the district on the 22nd instant, when 27 licenses for the city were auctioned for Rs. 1,77,270 i.e. Rs. 53,000 more than the last year; while the auction sale of all the district Toddy shop licenses brought Rs. 1,15,000 more to the Government. There was a great competition for the purchase of licenses this year.—*A. P.*

PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

SECURE POSITION OF BRITON.

LONDON, July 28.
Distributing prizes at the Dudwich College, Sir Arthur Hirtzel said that the call of India to-day was urgent and the man taking up a career in India to-day had secure position if he was the right kind of man and could make himself indispensable. "There is need in India to-day for the best this country can produce. Let us not be faint-hearted about prospects in India."—*Reuter's Special.*

NON-COUPON RUBBER.

LONDON, July 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Penny drew attention to the fact that the Government of the Malay States was permitting the release of 5,000 tons of non-coupon rubber upon payment of the export duty of 42 cents per pound, and asked whether the whole amount must be exported or any part of it. He suggested that in the future, when any such action was contemplated, His Majesty's Government, in the interests of rubber producers and consumers, should make a declaration beforehand in order to check speculation as far as possible.

Major Ormsby-Gore said the High Commissioner had formed him that, acting on legal advice, he had realised some 6,000 tons of non-coupon rubber consisting of stocks held by dealers before the restriction. He understood that the owners of those stocks were free to export all or any part of their stock at the rates of duty mentioned in the question. He promised to bring Mr. Penny's question to the notice of the Acting High Commissioner. Replying to Mr. Shaw (Conservative) Major Ormsby-Gore said there had been representations that many industries over the country were already suffering owing to lack of raw material, the sudden and unexpected and partly artificial rise in the price of rubber was being very seriously considered.—*Reuter's Special.*

MR. AMERY ON STEVENSON SCHEME.

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Amery in the course of a speech in introducing the Colonial Office Estimates, after stating that he did not think the Stevenson scheme was responsible for the sharp rise in the price of rubber said: "Certainly if a close investigation of the problem in the next few weeks should reveal a situation different from that which our investigations have hitherto shown and predict a grave situation even with existing rates of release, then of course we shall have very carefully to consider whether any change might have to be made in those rates. Our own concern in the matter is the maintenance not of a rate of undue profit but the successful maintenance of a great industry in which millions of pounds British capital has been sunk and at the same time to supply to Britain and also to the world raw material at a reasonable price."

"So far from its being our object to maintain unduly high prices of rubber, he believed that a moderate and reasonable price would give the British industry in Malaya and Ceylon the best opportunity of holding its own against the industry of other countries. We are well aware that a continued level of high prices would lead to extensive plantation elsewhere."

He knew that certain manufacturers in Britain were considering the closing down of certain of their branches. This required a most searching scrutiny. A sudden change of policy could only be carried out with grave unfairness to those who had made contracts in the past for night or two months. Our aim was to maintain stability as far as possible.

Mr. Thomas approved of the Colonial Office handling of the subject, and hoped that they would not lose their heads despite clever propaganda going on which was calculated to deceive the people here.—*Reuter's Special.*

CABLE ITEM.

Buenos Aires, July 28.—Mr. Gallo, Minister of Interior, has resigned.—*Reuter.*

VOTERS' CONFERENCE.

C. P. SWARAJISTS' MANIFESTO.

NAGPUR, July 27.

Concerning the Voters' Conference to be held on 30th instant Mr. Abhyankar, and Dr. Khare, Presidents of the Provincial and Nagpur Nagar Swaraj Party in a manifesto to the voters to the C. P. Legislative Council state:—"The Liberals and Independents desirous, in keeping with their past traditions of helping Government in its present difficult situation and of weakening Swarajist success and national cause, have convened a conference styled Voters' Conference. Their object is to have a resolution for the immediate acceptance of Ministerial offices in the Province passed and then declare that Swarajist policy has not the voters' support. Mr. Abhyankar who was present, by personal invitation, at an informal meeting at Dr. Gour's bungalow, made it quite clear that the Voters' Conference for this purpose was quite unnecessary, but that the Swarajists did not object to it provided the Conference was open to each and every voter. Liberals and Independents having decided to hold the Voters' Conference, and having also named it as such in their invitation letters have, by rules framed for admission to conference by tickets, made it a conference of Government supporters with a sprinkling of Swarajists thrown into cloud the real personal of it and thus bamboozle the unknowing and the unwary. The Swaraj Party has therefore decided not to take part in this conference and that no voter who desires that the wishes of selected few Government supporters should not pass for the wishes of voters in general."—*A. P.*

NO RESTRICTION IMPOSED.

NAGPUR, July 28.

With reference to the Swaraj Party's objection to the admission being restricted to those invited to the Voters' Conference the Organising Committee explains that the Conference was never intended to be restricted only to invited voters. Reserved accommodation of the hall will be reserved for invitees. The rest of the hall is open to all voters. There is therefore no restriction. The only restriction is want of accommodation and the Organising Committee will arrange for an overflow meeting, if weather permits.—*A. P.*

HAJ PILGRIMS' RETURN.

ARRIVING KARACHI BY AUG. 5.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes from Central Khilafat Office, Bombay:—
Maulvi Shahi Daoodi cables; the steamer "Jehangir" with pilgrims left Rangoon on the 21st instant reaching Karachi by 6th August. Pilgrims will find all possible convenience for railway travelling both at Karachi and Bombay. We are corresponding with railway companies. Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon and the Sind Khilafat workers will offer warm welcome to our returned guests of God.

COLLECTIONS FOR NADWA UNIVERSITY.

Maulana Masoodali Nadvi and other friends have formed a Nadwa Deputation to tour Gujarat and the Deccan to collect funds for at least ten rooms for the proposed Nadwa Boarding House, Bombay, Gujarat and Deccan God willing will provide its quota. It is proposed to put a tablet on each room in the name of an individual donor or in the name of the town. Each room costs only Rs. 1,500 and will accommodate five students. Sufficient accommodation in this great Muslim Theological Seminary would be provided for students from each province in India. Maulana Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi is touring in Behar, Munshi Eshikamali and friends are working in the U. P. and Oudh. Maulana Habibur Rahaman Khan Sherwani of Aligarh has promised to collect Rs. 10,000 from Aligarh and his friends. Other Nadwa workers will tour in other provinces. Old students and friends of the Nadwa University in Bombay and Gujarat are coming forward to help. The deputation begins work at Baroda by the 10th of August. All sympathisers are requested to address either myself or Maulana Masoodali Nadvi at the Khilafat Office, Bombay.

Official and Personal.

Calicut, July 28.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and party arrived here yesterday morning and were met at the station by the Collector of Malabar and District Superintendent of Police. After inspecting the local detachment of Royal Ulster Rifles, the Commander-in-Chief left for Cannanore by mail train.—*A. P.*

Sylhet, July 27.—His Excellency Sir William Reid to-day opened the new building of the Murrat College at Sylhet.—*A. P.*

Madras, July 27.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Ootacamund yesterday afternoon for the west coast to visit the Malabar rebellion area and also Cannanore.

Lahore, July 27.—Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, is proceeding to Kashmir tomorrow to spend the vacation holidays there.—*A. P.*

The Governor of Bombay attended a special cinema performance at the West End Cinema, Poona, in aid of the Leprosy Fund on Saturday.

Mr. K. A. Grantha, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Lt.-Colonel J. C. Hooper, Captain N. M. Hughes-Hallett and Mr. J. M. Smith dined at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Israr Hassan Khan and Captain Muntaz Ali Khan of Bhopal lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay opened the New Poona Railway Station on Monday.

Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick, Acting Chief Justice will leave to-night for Calcutta from where he proceeds to Simla on a vacation holiday.—*A. P.*

MILL CRISIS

P.C. REDUCTION ON
TOTAL WAGES.

MILL-OWNERS' DECISION.

A general meeting of the Members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held in the Association's Rooms on Monday last under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. N. Wadia. The meeting was attended by the Agents or Representatives of practically all the important mills in Bombay.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, the Chairman proceeded to address the meeting. The Committee of the Association recommended that the "dear-food allowance" of 70 per cent. and 80 per cent. paid to mill-labourers should be reduced to 50 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively, from 1st September 1925 which was equivalent to a cut of about 11½ per cent. in the total wages of the mill-labourers. The Committee further recommended that if the position of the industry improved and other conditions remained same, the Association would seriously consider the re-instatement of the present cut.

The Chairman, in putting before the meeting a Resolution embodying the above recommendations of the Committee of the Association, stated that he was sorry that it had fallen to his lot during his term of office to put this resolution before the meeting. The Committee of the Association had been for the last six or eight months constantly in communication with the Government of India and had interviewed the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett and Mr. Chadwick, and had drawn their serious attention to the present grave state of the industry, and had asked them to help the industry by either repealing the excise duty or by adopting such other measures as in their opinion would afford relief to the industry. But the Finance Member did not hold out any hope of the Government of India repealing the Excise Duty in the near future, in view of the fact that Government wanted to give preference to remission of provincial contributions. Mr. Wadia placed before the meeting facts and figures in connection with the Japanese competition owing to depreciated exchange, and their system of double shift working, and also employing women and children at night in spite of the Washington Convention. He also quoted figures showing to what extent the Japanese and Chinese industry had risen in the last fourteen years. The Committee had discussed two proposals with Mr. Chadwick, viz., an export duty on cotton or a higher import duty on yarn and cloth made of 30 counts and under. Mr. Wadia stated that these two proposals did not emanate from the Committee of the Association, but were suggested to them as measures likely to alleviate the present situation. But as members would have seen from the reports, both these suggestions were also, in Mr. Chadwick's opinion, not practicable at the present moment. The impression left on the mind of the Committee was that the Government of India had no intention of repealing the Excise Duty until they could find enough finance to reduce the import duty on yarn and cloth as well. Mr. Wadia went on to say that they had to seriously consider the recession in the interests of labour as well as the mills and the Committee thought that the cut proposed would be more acceptable than either one or two days' short time as labour would lose more wages if short time was resorted to. The Chairman made it clear that if any mill had by force of circumstances to resort to short time, that mill was at perfect liberty to do so, but the Committee would not recommend the working of short time to members of the Association as a body and they had therefore decided on the cut proposed.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, the Deputy Chairman of the Association. The Chairman then invited members to express their views on the resolution.

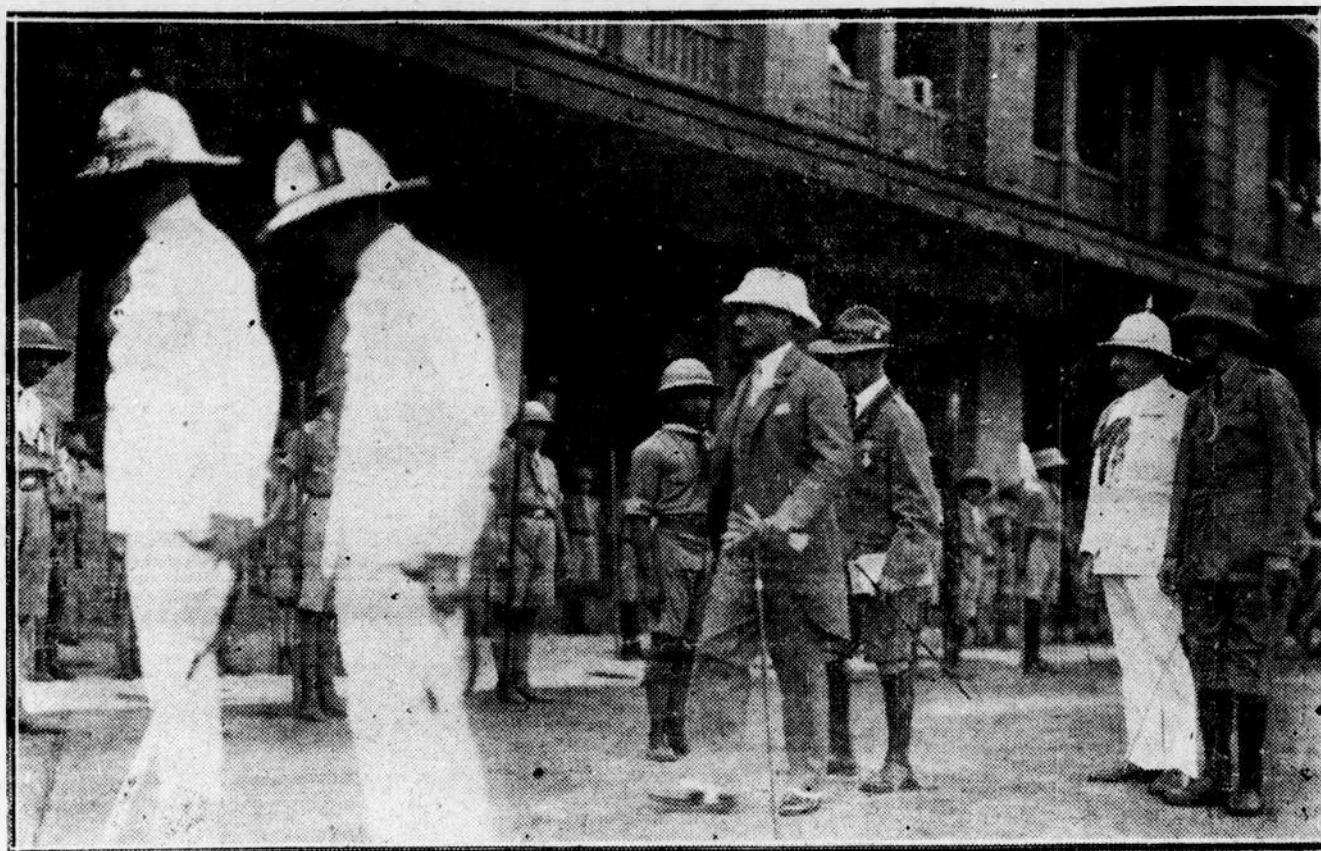
PLEA FOR SHORT-TIME WORKING.

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, at the outset, said that he did not wish to introduce a jarring note with regard to the proposition placed before the meeting, nor did he wish to move an amendment, because he realised that at the present juncture it was necessary for the Association as a whole to act together and to sing private differences. But in order to meet the situation more effectively it would have been better in his opinion if steps were taken for working short time, even one day a week. It was true that the proposed cut in wages would lower the cost of production while working short time would increase the cost by 5/8th anna per lb. But as the present heavy stocks are at the root of the evil, his firm, Messrs. Tata and Sons, would prefer working short time and thus diminish these stocks. In his opinion working short time would not help Japan in filling the gap with their own goods, and as stocks were held by mills and not by merchants it showed the critical position as owing to constant lowering of the prices merchants were afraid of buying, and this did not connote a healthy condition of the market.

Mr. T. E. Cunningham, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., supported Mr. Saklatvala in his views that probably short time would have been the better remedy, but he did not wish to move an amendment as he was of opinion that the decision of the Committee regarding the cut in wages should be unanimously accepted by all members of the Association. He hoped the Committee would be able at an early date to enquire into the question of commission paid to guaranteed salesmen and they should be asked to accept a lower rate.

Mr. Munnobandas Ramji said he would support the original proposition of the Committee for reduction of wages. In his opinion, the Commission salesmen were not

H. E. OPENS POONA'S NEW STATION.



Press Photo Agent.

H. E. the Governor inspecting the Boy Scout guard of honour on the premises of the new railway station at Poona, which His Excellency opened on Monday evening.

overpaid considering the work they did and the great financial risks they incurred in guaranteeing the due fulfilment of contracts with dealers.

After the Chairman had briefly replied to the remarks made by Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Cunningham the following resolution was placed before the meeting and was passed unanimously:—

"That in view of the fact that a preliminary notice was put up by the members of the Mill-owners' Association at their respective mills, on 22nd June, 1925, pointing out the present serious condition of the mill industry owing to heavy stocks of cloth and yarn, and stating that they would have soon to consider what steps to take, and in view of the fact that the position of the industry has gone worse owing to a further increase in the stocks of both yarn and cloth, the members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in general meeting assembled hereby resolve that all members put up at their respective mills on or about the 29th July, 1925, a notice that the dear food allowance will be reduced from 70 and 80 per cent. to 50 and 60 per cent. respectively on the standard list of each mill as from 1st September 1925, thus making a cut of about 11½ per cent. on total wages, and at the same time an assurance be given to the mill operatives that if the position of the industry improves, and other conditions remain the same, the Mill-owners' Association will seriously consider the re-instatement of the present cut."

POSTING OF NOTICE TO-DAY.

In accordance with the above resolution a notice will be posted at all the mill gates to-day, informing the operatives of a cut of 11½ per cent. from their wages.

CRISIS IN MILL INDUSTRY.

REMEDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The textile industry of this presidency which once enjoyed a period of boom, is at present witnessing an unprecedented slump, faced as it is with foreign competition out to exploit a nation under a foreign yoke. In absence of a national government, it is the imperative duty of the Mill-owners' Association which is a very powerful body of the country to lay before the nation a very mature and considered formula which when applied would not only save the industry from the brink of ruin, but would keep the wolf of hunger away from the doors of the resourceful labourer. It is futile both for the mill-owners and the labour to protract the period of tension, which if accelerated in these delicate times, would bring about a colossal crisis resulting in an abrupt standstill of all business, not to mention the fact that the silent and shrewd foreign competitor would pounce upon a fallen victim.

When it is known for certain that the dumping of Japanese cloth in the local market would unabatedly continue in absence of any protective tariff on Japanese cloth, when it is known for certain that the Lancashire mills would continue to influence the British Government to maintain a rate of exchange favourable to them, and that the Government would ignore the protests of the people for the abolition of the most unjust and iniquitous Excise duty, what are the means and ways, under the circumstances, that can be adopted by the mill-owners to combat the ill effects of adverse times and keep the industry running—affording shelter to the lakhs of poor mill-operatives who have, unfortunately, never participated in the golden profits of 1915-1920 Eldorado? As one closely associated with the textile industry, I make bold briefly to survey the possible means in my own humble way.

(1) The agents of the mills must exercise rigid economy in every possible direction. This does not mean that a poor patavala be dispensed with his service, but that the higher staff, including the agents themselves, must be included in the retrenchment. The fat commission which the agents have in past enjoyed must be sub-

stantially cut down, or even foregone in these hard days.

(2) A careful economy in the purchase of stores, chemicals, dyes, etc., would surely go to afford at least some relief. An amount of jobbery, it is afraid, is going on in this direction. To eliminate the factor of favouritism in the purchase of stores, is rather a difficult problem. However, in the interest of the whole textile industry, the agents must tackle this difficult problem with shrewdness and also must prove themselves to be above suspicion. When we blame the Government—season in and season out—for their unjust and partial method of purchasing stores in England—never giving a chance to an honest Indian importer to compete, we must see that our own mill agents do not repeat the same blunder, when their own house is to be put in order.

(3) Effective steps must be taken to economise the consumption of stores, coal, etc., etc., since, I have reasons to believe from my little experience, that negligence on part of the mill officers in stopping the waste in the consumption of stores, bobbins, etc., goes to elevate the stores budget to a considerable degree. For example a good belt that costs Rs. 3 per lb., if injudiciously cut while adjusting on a pulley would mean a wastage of at least a few rupees, or one piece of slubbing or roving bobbin negligently broken in the spinning department, or some other similar incidents that can be multiplied would surely go to increase the cost of production.

(4) It is a hobby with mill-owners to prefer English chemicals to German or English bobbins to Japanese, under the pretext of fancied superiority. For example bleaching power of English United Alkali make would cost about Rs. 290 per ton, while German stuff of an equal strength would cost about Rs. 220 per ton. Imagine the difference. Another example of a bobbin—say Japanese ring enamel bobbin of 5" lift can be purchased for Rs. 6/8/0 per gross, while English of Wilson make would cost nearly Rs. 17/8/0 per gross, that is, nearly 150 per cent. more in value. Admitting the superiority of English bobbins, it can be pointed out that considerable amount by way of interest charges on the investments of stores can be saved.

(5) It has been too often brought to the notice of the public that the cost price of cotton purchased by the mill is not always the real cost price at which it is originally purchased by mill-owners or agents of the mill-owners. This is presumably due to the habit of speculation among the mill-owners. This element of speculation ruthlessly carried on by not a few mill-owners at the sacrifice of the interest of the shareholders cannot but be condemned in strongest expression. (Change for must be the backbone of every industry and industrialist.)

(6) In times of adverse business, the agents can forego their commissions, and the shareholders their dividends, otherwise, the agents of the mills under Indian management have recently changed hands, and have passed under European management.

(7) A vigorous campaign should be constantly carried on by Mill-owners' Association—(a) to bring about the abolition of the most obnoxious excise duty—(b) to maintain such a rate of exchange which would not give unfair advantage to Lancashire mills over Indian mills, and (c) to compel the Government to impose a protective import duty on foreign cloth, especially Japanese cloth.

(8) To effect an organised sale of Indian cloth, some concerted action must be taken by mills, by way of exhibitions, occasional cheap sales etc. Such a successful organised sale is at present carried on by the Calico Mills regarding their dhoby.

(9) A syndicate backed by force of money and character must be formed to purchase and stock cotton when prices touch below normal in order to enable the mills to put up a manly stand against the cycle of depression in business, when the selling price of cloth is less than the cost of production, since the syndicate that would probably reap a "big" profit would not allow consumers of cotton—Indian mills—will not require huge capital. Most of the mills have vast reserve funds at their disposal, and may cause further contamination of the Tansa Lake Water in contravention of Section 267 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved that the Com-

missioner's proposal be approved. Dr. K. M. Mistry seconded the motion. Mr. J. M. Mehta moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Water Supply Committee.

Mr. Mehta said the Corporation had already waited for two years for the Commissioner's report and no harm would be done if they postponed discussion for a few months more for the report of the Water Supply Committee. He thought it was a very serious question affecting the well-being of more than 5,000 persons who would be rendered homeless by the scheme and he urged the Corporation to impose least disturbance on the economic condition of the villagers.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded the amendment and it was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

MR. NARIMAN AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

A lengthy discussion then ensued on the letter to the President from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Development Department: in regard to the allegations against some officers of the Development Department, made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. The Correspondence has already appeared in the Press in the form of a press note.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said the Government had not sent the full correspondence to the Corporation especially the final reply of Mr. Nariman which he had sent to the Government. They had heard from Mr. Nariman about this letter, but not so from the Government. He, therefore, moved that the discussion of the question be postponed and Government be requested to supply the Corporation with the copy of the final reply sent by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. J. B. Petit in opposing the proposition said Mr. Nariman had failed to substantiate the charges levelled against the Development Department. Besides the full correspondence had already appeared in the Press and, he thought no useful purpose would be served by postponing the discussion. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Correspondence be recorded.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said unless the Corporation had full correspondence before them they would not be in a position to discuss the question fully. If the Government wanted their considered opinion they should supply them with the copy of full Correspondence.

Sir Dinkar M. Petit failed to know the object of the Government in sending the correspondence to the Corporation. If, however, Government sent the correspondence for their remarks, he thought they should have it sent in full so as to enable the Corporation to arrive at a correct decision.

The Commissioner said the correspondence was sent by the Government for the information of the Corporation and not for their opinion.

On taking the vote the amendment was declared lost and the original proposition was passed.

MR. J. M. MEHTA LEAVES HOUSE UNDER PROTEST.

At this stage, Mr. J. M. Mehta moved at 4:35 p.m. (B.T.) to adjourn the proceedings to enable the Hindu Corporators to go home and break their fast as it was Monday of Shravan month and also to adjourn at 4:30 p.m. every Monday in Shravan.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded.

The President said the did not want to say anything on the merit of the proposition, but he thought it would establish a precedent and some other members would move to adjourn on Tuesdays, and others on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and so on. He, however, left the matter entirely in the hands of the Corporation. He then proceeded to take vote on the proposition when Mr. Mehta intervened and said he had a right to reply as a mover of the proposition. The President, however, began counting votes and Mr. Mehta left the House under protest.

MUNICIPAL LEAFLETS.

Mr. Desai said the reporters of daily newspapers did not report their speeches fully and therefore, the Nationalist Party had undertaken to educate the public by their propaganda. He, however, thought that the Municipal Corporation should carry on this work.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said the Municipal Corporation were spending large sums of money on the printing of leaflets, and it was their duty to acquaint the public with the work they were doing. The daily press only published summary reports of their proceedings and the Municipal Commissioner's annual report was too bulky which he doubted even if the members themselves read fully.

Sir D. M. Petit asked who would be the publisher of the publication? If that duty was thrust upon the Commissioner he asked the Corporation whether they expected from him also to educate the public as to whom they should vote at the time of elections? He advised the proposer to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. N. M. Damasia in opposing the proposition said many members had no idea in regard to the difficulty of reporters in reporting speeches. If the speakers, who were anxious for their speeches to be reported, were fully reported, he thought many reporters would be dismissed, the next day in view of the incoherent and ungrammatical language of the speakers which they would report verbatim.

Dr. S. S. Batiwala said the Commissioner would be given a very inconsistent and irrelevant task of criticising and discussing his own conduct if he were asked to edit the publication.

The Commissioner said he fully agreed with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai that some publication was necessary as it would dispel the doubts caused by the aspersions made at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. (Laughter.) He thought, however, that the proposer had suggested a wrong way to do it. The pro-

positional Committee had not been asked to report whether in view of the reluctance of the Municipal Primary School teachers going on leave when ill owing to pecuniary difficulties the leave rules should not be so amended as to allow them the same privileges as are granted to the officers on furlough on full average salary.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday at 3:40 p.m.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras, July 27.—It is understood that the Corporation of Madras are contemplating to prepare and equip about 20 new playgrounds within its area.—A.P.

Madras, July 27.—Dewan Bahadur Venkatarayan Naidu, Inspector-General of Registration, who has been appointed Commissioner of the Madras Corporation took charge of his office to-day.—A.P.

Madras, July 27.—The special officer in connection with the establishment of the Andhra University is now engaged in preparing plans and estimates of the new buildings, staff, etc., required for the University. He recently visited Bonare to study the various aspects of the working of the Hindu University, more particularly the technical course.—A.P.

Madras, July 27.—In the third round in the Madras Hockey Tournament Bangalore, the Indian Hockey Club met and defeated the Telegraphic Recreation Club by three goals to nil. Naidu was responsible for two out of three goals scored by his side.—A.P.

Calcutta, July 27.—In the first semi-final of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament between the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry which was a charity match, ended in a win for the Cheshire Regiment by one goal to nil.—A.P.

Karachi, July 27.—The foundation stone of the new building of Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber was laid yesterday in the presence of a large gathering representing the European and Indian mercantile communities. The bulk of cost of the new building has been defrayed by Seth Hardas Laljee and the remainder by subscription among members.—A.P.

Simla, July 27.—The Punjab Government announce that the entrance examination for admission of Indian candidates to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held at Simla on 4th September for the term commencing at Sandhurst in February 1926. The course to be undergone by the candidates who will finally be selected by the Government of India will last normally for one year and a half.—A.P.

Madras, July 27.—Mr. C. V. Venkatarayan Naidu, M.L.C., has given notice of a motion of adjournment of the Legislative Council on the 18th August next for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the unsatisfactory nature of the recent speech of the Secretary of State in the House of Lords regarding the Reforms in India especially with reference to this presidency.

Rangoon, July 27.—U. Chit Hlaing, leader of one section of the Council Boycott Party who was arrested at Amherst for two speeches delivered by him at Kung-gangon on 17th and 18th May, which was alleged to be seditious, was charged to-day by Headquarters Magistrate, Hanthawaddy, under section 124 I. P. C. and committed to sessions for trial. The accused declined to answer any question but reserved his statement for the sessions court.

I AM DR. JACK!

I invite every doctor, dentist and nurse in town to investigate my claims.

If they condemn me before investigating, they are not scientific.

If they will look into my cures as others have, I guarantee to convince each and every one of them that I have "Nature's Finest Remedy" to cure the sick, the near sick and healthy.

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Dr. H. L. JACK,
Specialist.

per way, he thought, would be the publication of a Municipal journal or periodical printed weekly or monthly. A proposition was already passed some time ago asking from him a report to start a Municipal journal and he was asking for estimates before submitting his report. He therefore advised the proposer to withdraw his motion. The proposition was lost.

LIQUOR SHOP LICENSE.

The following resolutions moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas were also agreed to:—

That the President be requested to represent to Government that the Corporation is of opinion that the cancelling of licenses of liquor shops when transfers of the same are sought for from one place to another would be a right step towards the realization of the policy enunciated by Government in connection with the total prohibition of country liquor trade in the city.

TEACHERS' LEAVE RULES.

That the Schools Committee be requested to report whether in view of the reluctance of the Municipal Primary School teachers going on leave when ill owing to pecuniary difficulties the leave rules should not be so amended as to allow them the same privileges as are granted to the officers on furlough on full average salary.

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6th January 1917.

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BROS., Dept. No. 5, Bonares City.
Dear Sirs,

With great pleasure I, a diabetic patient, after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. My urine is now free from sugar which was (24 grains per ounce) before. Sp. gr. being reduced from 1022 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been attacked with this cruel disease.

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(18)

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UNDER ONE FLAG.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND AGAINST YARN FRANCHISE.

MR. G. S. KHAPARDE'S FAITH IN FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Swami Shraddhanand and Mr. G. S. Kharparde to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S REPLIES.

Essential. Immediate object.—Full responsible Government on dominion lines within the Empire.

The franchise qualification should be annual money contribution which should not be raised above one rupee per year. A staunch advocate of handspun handwoven Khaddar I am, but no single person ought to be deprived of the franchise by these means.

After revoking the yarn franchise and thus inviting all patriots to join the Congress the Congress should itself frame a political programme including Council entry. In that case no delegation to any particular political party is proper. I will, in that case, again help the Congress to the best of my abilities.

Inside the Councils it should be that of responsive co-operation. Outside it shall consist of moulding public opinion to agitate for the people's rights.

No other way is possible under the existing circumstances. Moreover constitutional agitation will make people fit for self-government when the time for the same comes.

I am against all kinds of Civil disobedience specially in the form of non-payment of taxes. In order to tell the whole country ought to be ready for it and I know as a fact that even enlightened politicians are not really prepared for it.

I have not only given up the use of foreign cloth, but am abstaining from using all foreign articles without which I can manage to live. I should like the boycott of foreign things to be made more extensive and intensive.

Being a Sanyasi I will not seek election to the Councils or the Assembly. But those who go to the Councils on behalf of the Congress must accept Ministership. This is a *sin qua non* for ultimate success.

If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations end in disappointment for the Indian people I would support the persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances because that is responsive co-operation.

I give no opinion on this because I never studied the Commonwealth of India Bill.

No.

I do not think the differences vital and they can be harmonised by mutual adjustment if only those among the parties, who think themselves to be leaders, give up the idea of false prestige and fear of losing their leadership.

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI,
Delhi.

MR. G. S. KHAPARDE'S REPLIES.

The Congress creed need not be changed.

I think the spinning franchise must go. Its retention in the alternative will tend to division and lead to divisions in the Congress. The deep regulations at present obtaining must also go.

If the Congress becomes as it originally was designed to be and was, a purely political body I shall co-operate to carry out its programme.

It should be based on Responsive Co-operation and the programme framed for the Congress Democratic party by the late Lokamanya should be adopted with such changes as the present situation demands.

Constitutional agitation in India, with careful and watchful propaganda in Great Britain and colonies will bring Home Rule. Mere agitation here will not.

The country is not, in my opinion, ready for any kind of direct action. Non-payment of taxes is an extreme step and the country is not ready for it.

The term "Foreign Cloth" will have to be carefully defined before I can answer the question. I am willing to encourage Swadeshi.

I am in the Council of State. If I ever stand for C. P. Council and get elected I shall accept office if the majority of members are prepared to support me.

Responsive co-operation and discriminating vigorous opposition to all objectionable measures. I would take a few important grievances at a time.

Non-payment of taxes is an extreme step and I shall not recommend it to the Congress though a threat of it may be held forth now and again on proper occasions and in a manner at once tactful and diplomatic.

If by "constructive programme" merely spread of khaddar and spinning is meant, then Swarajists have not been said to be very keen about it.

I think the differences admit of being adjusted if properly managed. They need not prevent common action on many points.

G. S. KHAPARDE,
Amrohti, July 2.

LATE MR. DAS.

GLASGOW INDIANS' CONDOLENCE.

A condolence meeting of the Glasgow Indian Union was held in Glasgow on the passing away of Deshbandhu C. R. Das, the great Indian leader on the 22nd June at 7-30 p.m. The meeting was opened with a hymn and some speakers with personal knowledge of the leader spoke in length about his varied activities in the field of Politics, Literature, Education, Social Re-

form and Relief work. Then the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this meeting of the Glasgow Indian Union records its deep sorrow and sense of irreparable loss in the passing away of this great Patriot Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and sends its heart-felt condolence to the bereaved family."

INDIAN LADIES' MEMORIAL MEETING AT LONDON.

A memorial meeting for the late Mr. C. R. Das was organised by the Indian Ladies in England and took place on

Friday June 26th at 5-30 p.m. at the Indian Students' Union, London. Mrs. Deep Narayan Singh presided. The speakers were, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mrs. Lotika Basu, Miss S. N. Aggaonkar and Miss Lakshmi Anand.

The following resolutions were passed. (1) This meeting laments the sad and sudden death of Mr. C. R. Das, specially at this critical moment and wishes to express its appreciation of his selfless and ceaseless efforts for the real welfare of our country despite all criticism.

(2) This Meeting desires to send the following cable to Mr. Das.
"Indian women in England offer their heart-felt sympathy in your sad and irre-

"INSURANCE LEGISLATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen a letter signed by "One who knows" in reply to mine. I may at once mention that I did not want to make any attack on anybody but wanted to direct the attention of the Indian merchants to the Insurance Bill circulated by the Government of India. I believe the Bill to be inadequate and hope that the Indian merchants would properly discuss same and do the needful for purposes of protecting Indian Insurance Companies as well as the Indian policy-holders.

After reading the letter of "One who knows", I have consulted people "Who know better" about the doings of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with the insurance legislation and its previous history.

"One who knows" states that Mr. Sethna was first to draft a Bill for insurance legislation, my information is that it was merely a memorandum sent to the Government of India in or about the year 1922 and which was subsequently forwarded to the Indian Merchants' Chamber for their information. This memorandum merely suggested that deposits should be asked for from foreign companies both fire and life and also that the deposits from Indian Life Insurance Companies should be enhanced. There was also a request for obliging foreign companies to publish figures regarding their Indian business.

Now one can very well understand that a deposit of Rs. 200,000 (two lacs) regardless of premium income to be made by old non-Indian offices who have fattened on Indian premia would be a mere flea-bite and would afford no protection to Indian Policyholders looking to their very large number.

For the publication of figures of Indian business of foreign companies "One who knows" ought to know that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had made representations to the Government of India for the purpose, years before Mr. Sethna's memorandum.

Regarding the letter sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber from which you have given extracts and for which even "One who knows" claims credit for Mr. Sethna, there is a history which "One who knows" did not care to disclose. The Chamber by their letter wanted the Government to do several things in connection with insurance companies and one of these things mentioned in your notes in your issue of the 14th instant was as under:

"All Indian Insurance Companies as well as those not registered under the Indian Act should insure 25 per cent. of the net premium earned on Indian Business in Indian Securities as allowed by the Indian Trust Act, which should be held in India."

This request was very reasonable and falls far short of the demand of several people who understand things. Mr. Pheroz Sethna, however, had opposed the above clause and the Committee of the Chamber decided for it in spite of Mr. Sethna. Let us hope now that Mr. Sethna as the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will press for the inclusion of at least the above clause in any insurance legislation that may come before the Council of State.

I still maintain that I did not want to attack anybody. I merely wanted our people to be on their guard. And your readers would judge for themselves from the above whether my warning was out of place or not.

I would again impress upon Indian merchants the necessity of availing themselves of this opportunity to safeguard the interests of Indian Insurance Companies and the Indian policyholders.—Yours, etc.

AN INSURANCE AGENT.

TEACHING UNIVERSITY AT PATNA.

PATNA, July 27.

Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, has called a private conference for 6th August to consider the question of the constitution of a teaching university at Patna.—A.P.

parable bereavement. The whole country mourns with you to-day."

PITTSBURGH INDIANS' CONDOLENCE.

The Bharat Association of Pittsburgh sent a message of condolence, passed at a special meeting held on June 23 to Mrs. Basanti Devi. It was unanimously endorsed that a copy of it should be sent to the leading papers of India.

The Bharat Association of Pittsburgh has learned with profound grief, the passing away of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. In him, India has lost a great and worthy son on account of the high standard of self-sacrifice and untiring devotion to our motherland. He had been the source of inspiration to millions of men and women throughout the country.

"May we have the strength to follow in his foot-steps and carry on his work and may you get consolation that the Deshbandhu died struggling for the freedom of India."

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is the result of the harmonious working of sound human organs. One weak organ upsets the harmony and results in ill-health. In RADIOSAN—the latest and greatest result of Medical Research—is provided a means of restoring full energy and vitality to the whole organs of the human body, ensuring their harmonious working and bestowing on the user a feeling of abounding health, strength and—

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is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both cry out for help

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MARAD MITRA LAPE
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Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delight. Try once

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Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Nothing better for Sciatica

MAKE and keep your kidneys healthy and active by taking De Witt's Pills, and your sciatic trouble must disappear because the cause will be removed. That is the modern method of treatment, and it is a method that invariably proves successful. Grateful testimonials from men and women in all parts of the world prove this, and it is certain that wherever your search or whatever you spend you cannot find a better remedy for your ailment or one that will give you relief in less time.

Take two of the pills to-night, just before you go to bed, and they will banish your pain while you sleep.

Ask Chemist distinctly for
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Eminent physicians and specialists prescribe and recommend De Witt's Pills for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, and they are sold by chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 for small bottle (40 pills) and Rs. 3/8 for large bottle (100 pills).

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AND OTHER COMPLICATED
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AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, July 22.—There is nothing of particular interest to report concerning our market, which extremely quiet and dull. Advices of lower Home values, coupled with cheap sales of ready parcels, have had the effect of making holders of stocks anxious to liquidate, but this has only been possible on a very limited scale.

Demand from the up-country centres has practically stopped and, at the close, a quiet tone prevails, except in the miscellaneous section where the movement of seasonal goods is proceeding normally.

Grey Shirtings.—As far as Lancashire made cloths are concerned, the position remains very uninteresting. Selling is entirely suspended and no demand is in evidence but prices are nominally unchanged.

Grey Dhooties.—The finer qualities of Mull Dhooties show a slight improvement in both offtake and values, due to a general shortage of stocks. In all other qualities clearances have been poor with prices inclined to sag. Replacement business is practically at a standstill, except for small operations by bazar importers.

Whites.—Little or no interest is being shown in this section which is quiet and depressed. Cheap sales locally and reports of lower prices from Manchester have made dealers anxious to liquidate their holdings.

Miscellaneous.—Clearances have been fairly satisfactory in Saris and the demand continues good on account of low stocks, although arrivals are expected to be sufficient for all requirements. A fair quantity of Umbrella Cloths is reported to have been booked for the November/February position and further sales are under negotiation.

Yarn.—There is no change to report in Home Spinnings. The off-take is poor and very little enquiry is in evidence for the small stocks on hand.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1.8.0 to 2.0.0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 Rs. 10.0.0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 Rs. 13.3.0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 Rs. 15.0.0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 Rs. 16.11.0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 Rs. 16.12.0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 1/2 16 by 16 1/2 Rs. 17.5.0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs Rs. 8.0.0.

White Shirtings 40,000 36in. by 40 yards Rs. 26.8 per piece.

White Shirtings 98in. by 40 yards Rs. 20.10 per piece.

White Shirtings Raja 60 yards Rs. 10 per piece.

The prices quoted for White Shirtings are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little of importance to report concerning our local Yarn market which is dull and inactive, with clearances poor and demand from up-country negligible.

The effect of the floods in Orissa is being felt here, as under normal conditions considerable quantities of yarn are despatched from Calcutta to the areas affected and consequently, with this outlet closed, sales are somewhat restricted.

No enquiry for shipment is in evidence and values are rather irregular, with the general tendency easier.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10 1/2, Rs. 3.13.0 to 4.1.0.

Mule 12 1/2, Rs. 3.14.6 to 4.2.6.

Mule 14 1/2, Rs. 4.1.6 to 4.5.6.

Mule 16 1/2, Rs. 4.4.0 to 4.8.0.

Mule 20 1/2, Rs. 4.9.0 to 4.13.0.

Mule 22 1/2, Rs. 4.12.0 to 5.0.0.

COAL.

There is again no change to report in the demand for coal. The position continues to be favourable to buyers, who are still content to take small lots to meet current requirements, apparently thinking they will do better by waiting.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Deshbhar—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7.8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jheriah—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.8.

11 and 12 Seams Jheriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.8.

10 Seam Jheriah—Rs. 3.8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5.8.

J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Calcutta, July 21.

Heavy Goods—have again been in strong demand, and a large business of a general description has been transacted at rapidly advancing rates. Towards the close, de-

mand has slackened off, and values are easier.

For the U. R. and Continent.—Hy. C's (50 x 30) for August at Rs. 64.8.0 basis; D. W. Flour Bags (56 x 28) for August at Rs. 69.0.0; D. W. Nitrate Bags for July and October at Rs. 42.0.0; E. Bags for July at Rs. 47.0.0, for October at Rs. 47.8.0; Ore Bags (28 ozs.) for August at Rs. 52.8.0; B. Twills for August at Rs. 62.1.0, for October at Rs. 62.0.0; Liverpool Twills for ready at Rs. 69.0.0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for January/March at Rs. 71.0.0; Cuban Sugar Bags for August/September at Rs. 84.0.0; for October/December at Rs. 80.8.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags for January/March at Rs. 71.0.0; Grainsacks (3 1/2 lbs.) for July at Rs. 91.8.0; Grainsacks (5 lbs) for September at Rs. 145.0.0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—No. 2 Twills for July at Rs. 68.0.0 to Rs. 70.0.0; Liverpool Twills for ready at Rs. 69.0.0; Woolpacks (10 lbs) for August at Rs. 3.0.0.

For the Colonies.—Corruvacks for July at Rs. 67.12.0 to Rs. 68.0.0 to Rs. 66.0.0 for August at Rs. 70.0.0 to Rs. 69.0.0, for August/September at Rs. 70.0.0 to Rs. 68.0.0; A. Twills for November Rs. 76.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for November/December at Rs. 48.0.0, for January/March at Rs. 48.0.0; L. C. Bags for October/March at Rs. 57.0.0; Hy. C. Bags for July at Rs. 64.0.0, for August at Rs. 63.0.0 for August (2 1/2 lbs) at Rs. 64.4.0 to Rs. 63.8.0, for October/December at Rs. 63.0.0, for October/March at Rs. 64.0.0, for January/March at Rs. 64.0.0 to Rs. 63.0.0; A. Twills for July at Rs. 80.0.0, for August at Rs. 78.2.0, for December/January at Rs. 75.0.0, for January/March at Rs. 73.0.0 to Rs. 75.0.0, for March at Rs. 74.0.0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for August/September at Rs. 64.0.0 to Rs. 62.8.0, for October/December at Rs. 63.0.0 to Rs. 62.0.0, for January/March at Rs. 62.0.0 to Rs. 63.0.0 to Rs. 62.0.0.

Hessians.—Values ruled very firm during the early part of the week, but subsequently declined a few annas. Shippers have bought a moderate quantity of ready goods, while speculators have been keen buyers for forward delivery and a large trade has been done with Mills up to March next. Latterly, rates improved a little owing to covering business for this month's shipment, but towards the close there was a slight reaction.

Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 18.2.0 to Rs. 18.6.0 to Rs. 18.4.0 to Rs. 18.6.0, for August/September at Rs. 18.4.0 to Rs. 18.6.0, for October/December at Rs. 18.2.0, for October/December at Rs. 18.0.0 to Rs. 18.2.0, for January/March at Rs. 18.0.0 to Rs. 18.2.0 to Rs. 18.0.0.

Cotton Packs for July at Rs. 114.0.0, for August at Rs. 110.0.0 to Rs. 109.0.0.

11 Porters for Ready and July at Rs. 23.14.0 to Rs. 25.0.0 to Rs. 24.4.0 to Rs. 24.8.0 to Rs. 24.4.0, for August/September at Rs. 24.0.0 to Rs. 25.0.0 to Rs. 24.0.0 to Rs. 24.8.0 to Rs. 24.4.0, for October/December at Rs. 23.0.0 to Rs. 24.0.0, for January/March at Rs. 22.10.0 to Rs. 23.8.0 to Rs. 22.8.0.

43"—11 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 25.0.0.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE

EXEMPTION FROM PREVIOUS EXAMINATION

The Senate of Cambridge University has recently approved a new Regulation whereby a candidate who has obtained a First Class in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, or a First or Second Class in the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in any Indian University approved for the purposes by the Council of the Senate is granted exemption from the whole of the Previous Examination, provided that, in some examination leading up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in that University, he has passed in Arabic, Persian, Persian with Arabic, Sanskrit or Pali; in Mathematics or Science; and in English.

It will be noted that a student exempted under these regulations will not thereby be entitled to the privilege of affiliation but will be required to take the full three years' course leading to a degree of the University of Cambridge.

As in the case of the exemption from Responsions at Oxford, notified in an earlier press note, Indian graduates need not necessarily have taken a modern European language, though it should be borne in mind that a good knowledge of Latin or French is as a general rule essential for the purpose of the particular degree for which they desire to read at Cambridge.

The Regulations of the University for affiliated students have also been further revised. These can be ascertained from the Provincial Advisory Committee for Students, University Buildings, Bombay.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH DISPUTE

RANGOON, July 27.

An unusual occurrence took place yesterday morning at St. Gabriel's Church adjoining the new Municipal Market. Bishop Fyfe and Rev. Kemp went to take possession of certain church property. Apprehending that attempts would be made to oppose them by some ex-parishioners, who did not like the change from the old church to the site in Pagoda Road, they asked for police protection and a Police Sergeant and eight constables were detailed to assist the Bishop. Some thirty or forty ex-parishioners who were present there became abusive to the Bishop and as caretaker refused to give up the key of the Church, Rev. Kemp forced the door open. While constables were removing the articles a crowd roughly handled them and also the Sergeant. Some members of the crowd effected entrance to the church and pushed the Sergeant and two constables out and attacked the Bishop. When police reinforcements arrived the crowd dispersed, and all property was recovered without further trouble. No arrests have been made.

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Plans of this play will be kept open from Sunday, the 26th July 1925.

PHOTOS]

[PHOTOS

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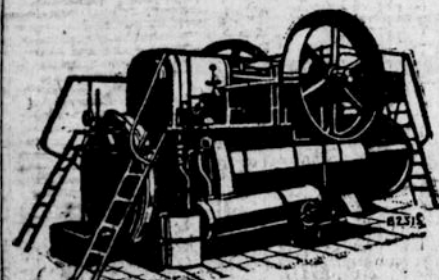
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